

WORKERS OF THE WHOLE WORLD, UNITE!

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THE YOUTH MUST TAKE
OVER THE REVOLUTION AND
CARRY IT FORWARD

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ON THE OCCASION OF FORMATION OF THE NORTH KOREAN COMMITTEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC YOUTH LEAGUE OF KOREA

**Speech Delivered at the Conference of
Representatives of the Democratic Youth
Organization in North Korea**

January 17, 1946

On the occasion of formation of the North Korean Committee of the Democratic Youth League of Korea, I would like to express my warm congratulations to you.

I am going to make some remarks about your future tasks.

When the Korean people were emancipated from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, the historic task of building a new, democratic Korea was set before them. This task remains unfulfilled still now. The Japanese imperialist aggressors have gone under, but there still remain the remnant forces of Japanese imperialism. In south Korea now the reactionary elements including Syngman Rhee are foolishly trying to put the Korean people of today in old-fashioned horse-hair hats and bind them up again in imperialist fetters.

Therefore, the major fighting task facing us at present is to root up the survivals of Japanese imperialism and develop the politics, economy and culture of Korea along democratic lines.

The formation of a powerful national united front is a prerequisite to the fulfilment of this task.

The Korean youth not yet have a broad-based organization of their own. This means that no condition exists for us to form a national united front on a mass basis.

In order to form a national united front it is necessary to set up a broad-based, united and democratic organization of our young people who are to be the main pillar in the building of a new, democratic Korea.

Since we have dissolved the Young Communist League and formed the DYL, the DYL should not take over the YCL programme as it is, but should, as a matter of course, advance its own programme. A large number of youths still remain outside of the DYL. This is because the DYL fails to conduct a proper explanatory work on its democratic programme among the masses of the youth. If the DYL had put up a democratic programme and conducted an exhaustive explanatory work, the youth would have all joined it.

The DYL should build up its strength, to begin with, and achieve the ideological unity of all its members.

The principal fault of the Korean revolutionary movement in the past was factional strife. The factionalists were engaged in factional feud only for number ones. In old times the sectarian feud of the feudal rulers ruined our country, and during our anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle, too, the quarrels of the factionalists did us much harm. The factionalists did not fight Japanese imperialism, but were only engrossed in feuds among them. This factional strife exerted a very bad influence on our youth, too.

Our youth should not tolerate any kind of factional tendencies in their ranks, but wage a staunch struggle to expose and smash the factionalists.

There must be iron discipline in the DYL. The factional feud arises from the lack of strict discipline. If defaults in carrying

out the decisions and directives of the League are left unchecked, this can finally give rise to factions. As an army lacking iron discipline cannot win battles, so an undisciplined youth organization cannot fulfil any task.

Another important thing is to train youth cadres. Today we have very few cadres. The shortage of cadres places grave difficulties in the way of our state building.

True, we are short of cadres mainly because our young people grew up under Japanese imperialist rule. But another reason for this is that the DYL failed to energetically carry on the work of training cadres after liberation.

It is incorrect to think that cadres can be trained only by educational institutions. It is of special importance to train and temper them through practical work. Therefore, a system should be established for young people to study while working. You can either give study material to those on the job for self-study or call and give them a short course once in several months with reference to matters necessary for their relevant work and then send them back to their posts to resume their work. If we apply such methods alternately in getting people to study without break, we can markedly elevate their political and practical qualifications. In order to help the comrades dispatched to the factories and villages in their work, inspections should be held and errors criticized timely. To criticize is to educate. If there is no criticism, there can be no progress. Criticism is an important means to educate cadres. We should not summarily dismiss those who have committed mistakes, but tell them clearly why they have erred, educating them properly and working together with them.

The DYL should necessarily have its own cadre-training institutions. It is advisable, first of all, to organize a short-term cadre-training centre and select and admit promising young men and women for training. And a system of guidance and inspection should be established to ceaselessly check up the activi-

ties of the local DYL organizations. The provincial DYL committees should send guiding personnel to the counties to teach the functionaries of the county DYL organizations how to conduct their work. The county DYL cadres, in their turn, should go to the sub-counties and educate their DYL functionaries and consolidate their DYL organizations.

Further, statistical work should be conducted properly. It is a great drawback that the DYL has no statistics. In future the DYL should compile good statistics concerning various matters including the registration of its members and, on this basis, draw up a detailed plan of work to do everything in a planned manner.

And the pro-Japanese elements who have wormed their way into the DYL should be driven out to the last man. This must not be regarded as a matter concerning only a few cadres, but be presented as a task of all-League importance.

At the same time, assistance should be given to the Democratic Party in expelling the alien elements that have slipped into its ranks. We should associate with and exert positive influence on the progressive persons in the Democratic Party and thus actively help them to expel the alien elements from their Party by themselves and achieve its development.

In conclusion, I emphasize once more that our youth should thoroughly wipe out the remnant forces of Japanese imperialism and work energetically in the van of the struggle to build a new, democratic Korea.

THE TASKS OF THE YOUTH IN THE BUILDING OF DEMOCRATIC KOREA

**Speech at the Joint Meeting of Heads of
Youth Affairs Sections of Provincial Party
Committees and Chairmen of Provincial
Committees of the Democratic Youth League
*May 30, 1946***

In north Korea the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea, a genuine people's power, has been established and the historic agrarian reform enforced.

Today the Korean people are confronted with the task of building a completely independent, democratic state free from any imperialist rule and thoroughly wiping out the remnants of Japanese imperialism. This is the most cardinal task facing them at the present moment.

In order to carry out this task, we must first of all consolidate our victory won in the agrarian reform and continue to expand and strengthen the democratic forces. Our youth assume a very heavy responsibility in this undertaking. The youth are the shock brigade in the building of democratic Korea and the future masters of Korea. Whether or not we can cope with the great task of building an independent, democratic state depends largely on how consciously our youth strive to this end.

After the August 15 Liberation great progress has been

When they go to the rural areas, the propagandists will do well to work together with the peasants in the fields in the daytime, conducting their propaganda during breaks in work. Only then will the peasants trust and welcome them. But a propagandist who, instead of doing this, only strolls about in the village in the daytime while all the peasants are out in the fields and calls together the peasants and makes a speech at night when they feel tired, will not be welcomed by them.

Every word of our DYL propagandists must be instructive; they must not be "orators" who make empty speeches. Therefore, they must raise their theoretical level through tireless study and learn to analyse the reality of Korea correctly in a scientific way.

Fifthly, the DYL organizations must help the public security stations and people's committees and actively struggle to thoroughly expose and smash rings of spies, murderers and arsonists sent in by the south Korean reactionaries. The anti-espionage struggle is not only the task of the public security stations and the administrative organs but also the duty of the entire people, the young people in particular. Therefore, the DYL members must always look about themselves with vigilance.

Sixthly, work with students must be conducted vigorously. Some students, though a small number, once took part in reactionary activities against the political line of the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea and the agrarian reform. This is a good illustration that our democratic education has not yet gone far and that the evil consequence of the slave education of Japanese imperialism remains in the minds of some students.

In the past the DYL revealed many shortcomings in its work with students. Its functionaries would often suspend lessons and assemble students and deliver speeches to them for two or three hours. They must not do so any longer. The DYL should do away with empty talks and devote all its efforts to practical work.

If you think all students are bad, you are grossly mistaken. Almost all of them are progressive and support our line, and only a handful are reactionaries. Therefore, it will not do to deal with all the students indiscriminately. It is necessary to study them individually and give them guidance and education in various ways according to their class origins. The student youth should be guided to deeply study on the Agrarian Reform Law and the Twenty-Point Platform, actively help in the establishment of a democratic government, and become able workers in all the political, economic and cultural fields in the future.

Seventhly, work with young women should be conducted extensively. Women DYL members should help the Women's Union in its work and participate in the campaign to abolish illiteracy among women. The DYL should take the lead in putting the equality of the sexes into practice. The DYL must exert special efforts to train women cadres. Even when they may be somewhat lacking in work ability, women should be boldly promoted to leading posts in DYL organizations at all levels, so that they display their creativity.

Eighthly, one of the most important tasks facing the DYL is to give our children proper mental education and physical training, so that they become good workers in the future.

The DYL should bear responsibility for the organizational work of the Juvenile Corps and give proper day-to-day guidance to it. The DYL organizations should assign competent workers to the task of organizing studies, sports, games and talks which the children are fond of.

Ninthly, the DYL must strengthen its unity with the other mass organizations.

At present the functionaries of the DYL, the Women's Union, the trade unions and the peasants' associations in some areas have differences in their opinions. The DYL and other social organizations, though different in their characters, are mass organizations all alike; all of them are social organizations

fighting for our country's independence and the victory of democracy. Unless these social organizations firmly unite and help one another, the struggle for our country's independence and democracy can hardly go smoothly. That is why the DYL cadres and members should do their best to improve the relations between the DYL and the other social organizations and unite firmly with them.

You will encounter many difficulties in your work. The functionaries in charge of youth work must be revolutionary fighters who always bravely pull through whatever difficulties they may encounter with firm faith in victory. Good functionaries who serve the people can be trained and tempered only in the struggle to overcome difficulties.

In conclusion I would like to emphasize once more that you should be true friends of the masses who always go among them and breathe the same air with them, work with them, help them, learn from them and solve knotty problems for them.

THE TASKS OF THE DEMOCRATIC YOUTH LEAGUE ORGANIZATIONS IN THE EXPANSION AND STRENGTHENING OF THE DEMOCRATIC FORCES

Speech Delivered at the Second Congress of the
Democratic Youth League of North Korea
September 29, 1946

I offer my warm congratulations and greetings to you delegates of the Democratic Youth League who, under the leadership of the Workers' Party, are striving tirelessly day and night as important workers for the building of democratic Korea, and, through you, to all Korean youths.

At this meeting which is summing up the work of the DYL organization, the vanguard detachment of the youth movement, I should like to tell you about a few tasks confronting the youth at present.

Our nation's greatest immediate task is to establish a Democratic People's Republic as early as possible. To this end, it is important more than anything else to expand and strengthen the democratic forces. And we must further consolidate the democratic base, north Korea, and thoroughly wipe out the remnant forces of Japanese imperialism and feudalism.

If we are to strengthen the democratic forces, the democratic parties and social organizations must rally more closely

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If we are to strengthen the democratic forces, the democratic parties and social organizations must rally more closely

under the banner of democracy and the role of the social organizations which unite broad masses in them should be raised in every way. It is imperative to raise the role of the DYL which occupies a very important position among the social organizations.

The DYL ranks have now greatly swelled and comprise 1,300,000 youths. Hence the important task of strengthening the DYL organizations in terms of quality.

In order to strengthen the DYL organizations the democratic education of young people should be carried on vigorously. The DYL organizations should do their utmost to bring up large numbers of positive, militant and theoretically-qualified young talent.

In order to rehabilitate north Korea's industries ravaged by Japanese imperialism and eliminate its technical and cultural backwardness, we need science and technology. Nevertheless, north Korea now has only several hundreds of scientists and technicians. In this light, we set it as one of the most urgent tasks to train scientists and technicians.

The reality of our country calls for the emergence of a large number of new, competent scientists and technicians from among the youth. If the young people do not become the shock force in taking the fortress of science and technology, our country and people will remain backward in the economy and culture, and our people will again come under the colonial yoke of imperialism. So, the young people should make tireless efforts to become new talent possessing the knowledge of science and technology, and should study, study and study all the time.

And all young people should arm themselves firmly with revolutionary idea and strive to strengthen the ideological unity of the DYL.

The DYL should become a reliable assistant of the Workers' Party of Korea, and be boundlessly faithful to the country and

the people. To this end, all DYL members should arm themselves with an indomitable revolutionary spirit to fight to the last for the freedom and independence of the country and the happiness of the people, and should forge a firm principled unity. Yet, the DYL still has fellows who, harbouring malicious ideas, try to divide its ranks. In order to strengthen the ideological unity of the youth, a resolute struggle should be unfolded against all hues of evil ideological tendencies including liberalism and individualism. On this basis, the 1,300,000 DYL members should advance fearlessly with one mind and one will along the road indicated by the Workers' Party.

Then, in order to strengthen our democratic forces we should further consolidate the democratic base established in north Korea. For this purpose all members of the DYL should positively support and carry out all the laws enforced by the people's committees, and always take the lead in the struggle to consolidate the results of the democratic reforms. In the building of economy and culture for the consolidation of the democratic base, too, the youth should always take upon themselves the difficult jobs and contribute to enriching and developing our country by devoting all their energies and talents.

Being democratic elections never known before in our history, the forthcoming elections to the provincial, city and county people's committees have great significance in the strengthening of our people's power and the democratic base. The DYL members should participate enthusiastically in the election propaganda and struggle exemplarily for victory in the elections, rallying the people closely around the people's government.

Our DYL members should take the lead in the rush drive for harvesting and delivery of agricultural tax in kind. At present the food problem poses itself urgently before us. If only the peasants deliver the agricultural tax in kind without delay, this problem will be solved satisfactorily. Therefore, the DYL members should help the peasants as far as they can to deliver the

agricultural tax in kind in good time, working with them in the harvesting and threshing operations.

They should also strive to protect state property. We have nationalized the factories, mines, transport facilities, communication services and banks formerly owned by the Japanese imperialists and the traitors to the nation. All these state properties belong to the people and are important assets for the country's prosperity and the welfare of the people. To protect these state properties from damage by the enemy and to value and prize them is a sacred duty of the entire people, and, in particular, this is one of the most important tasks of the DYL members. All members of the DYL must keenly realize their important responsibility in this matter and value state property more than anything else and be exemplary in its protection.

We should extensively support the south Korean youth, both materially and morally.

We oppose the US military government not from any prejudices or preconceptions. The policy pursued by the US military government in south Korea now is totally reactionary and anti-popular. From the attitude taken by the US side at the recent meeting of the USSR-US Joint Commission we got a good idea of the intention of the US imperialists who are entrenched in south Korea. It is obvious that the US imperialists are scheming to subjugate our country economically and trample upon Korea's independence. Further, they are hell-bent on excluding the true representatives of the workers, peasants, youth and women from the composition of the provisional government, while trying hard to enter only their minions in it. This is because just as these lackeys had sold out Korea to Japanese imperialism in the past, so are they seeking once more to sell our country to US imperialism.

Our people are by no means meek sheep; they are not a foolish and servile people who will impassively look on their country being reduced to another's colony again. Particularly, our

youth who are filled with patriotic enthusiasm and a sense of justice cannot remain impassive. We must all unite forces and repulse the enemy who are attempting to swallow up our country once more. The DYL members should expose every crime committed by the US military government and its agents and inform the people widely of the concrete facts about the traitorous policy of the Syngman Rhee clique. At the same time, they should look out and struggle to prevent the reactionary elements worming into our ranks.

I am convinced that you, drawing on the good experiences you have so far gained in the DYL work and remedying the defects in it, will make the DYL a disciplined, ideologically united, militant youth organization, and will staunchly fight for the independence, sovereignty and democratization of the country, united closely with all the democratic forces under the banner of democracy.

Long live the Democratic Youth League, a new, democratic youth organization!

Long live the democratic national united front!

Long live complete independence and sovereignty on democratic lines!

FUTURE KOREA BELONGS TO THE YOUTH

**Speech Delivered at the Athletic Meet
for Sending a Delegation Off to the
World Festival of Youth
*June 23, 1947***

Dear young men and women,

I extend my warm congratulations to the youth delegates who are going to participate in the world festival of youth to be held in Prague under the sponsorship of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and to all the Korean youth who are sending off their excellent representatives to the international arena.

For nearly half a century we had been deprived of national sovereignty and all honours by the Japanese imperialists and subjected to abuse and contempt which were intolerable to us as a nation with a long history and brilliant national culture. The Japanese robbers were foolish enough to try wildly to block the way of the Korean youth who loved their country and were fighting most bravely for its independence.

Under Japanese imperialist rule the Korean youth enjoyed no right at all in social life. They were denied the right either to work or to learning; moreover, they were deprived of the freedom of using their own mother tongue.

Towards the end of their colonial rule the Japanese imperi-

alists herded out the young people of Korea as cannon fodder in their war of aggression, with the result that large numbers of youths lost their lives.

No suppression of Japanese imperialism, however, could break the fighting spirit of our staunch young people. Our youth put up a courageous struggle against the enemy without letup.

The revolutionary forerunners' hard-fought struggle emancipated our people from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule. This marked the start of a new history for our nation. A broad avenue was opened up before our nation for the building of a free and happy new Korea.

The north Korean people will before long greet the second anniversary of the country's liberation. Through the successful carrying out of great democratic reforms, they have by now created the basic foundations and conditions for the establishment of a unified democratic provisional government and, further, the building of a completely independent, sovereign state.

With the democratic development of north Korea, the positions of our young people have changed radically. The north Korean youth have recovered all the liberties and rights due to the young men and women of a liberated nation.

The young people can join political parties and social organizations as they please. Particularly, they have formed the Democratic Youth League and united more than one million young people in it, thus becoming a great organized force for the building of a democratic country.

In north Korea the youth have come in for shares in the distribution of land in the countryside; can work freely at factories and workshops; and acquired the right to equal pay for equal work. As for the boys and girls under 16 a six-hour working day and special protective measures are enforced.

The youth in north Korea participate enthusiastically in the conduct of all state affairs and discharge their duties faithfully.

In all construction work of the country, our youth are demonstrating their inexhaustible strength as liberated young people, and many Labour Heroes and fighters for national building have emerged from among them.

The rural youth freed from feudal exploitation and oppression are displaying a high degree of labour enthusiasm and initiative in order to develop agriculture and fulfil the agricultural production plan for 1947. They are carrying on irrigation projects on a wide scale to increase the rice output decisively and have already added ten and several thousand *chongbo* to the area of irrigated land.

The young people working in factories, mines and transportation establishments are playing the leading role in the endeavours to fulfil the national economic plan. Many Labour Heroes and model workers are emerging from among the youth, and they are accomplishing miraculous feats by displaying creativeness inconceivable in the past.

The patriotic young people in the sphere of public security are working selflessly day and night to safeguard the interests of the country and the people.

In the spheres of education, culture and public health, too, our youth's efforts and services are really great. The young men and women take the lead in the campaign against illiteracy and in ideological propaganda; and they are briskly running the rural propaganda teams, the rural youth clubs, collective reading sessions and the like.

Thanks to the special care and measures of the people's government for the education of youths, the young people in north Korea are learning science and technology as they please, and are growing rapidly into more intelligent and competent workers.

Surmounting all the hardships and obstacles common in the early days of the founding of the state, the People's Committee is making every effort to train our own cadres. The enrolment in

the secondary schools is now over 100,000, and will far exceed 250,000 in the new school term. This will be indeed more than a 15-time increase over that in the days of Japanese imperialist rule.

The present enrolments in the specialized schools, colleges and the university total more than 12,000. In the new school term 23 specialized schools and a college will be newly opened, and the number of students in the specialized schools and institutions of higher learning will be almost doubled. The university alone will admit more than 2,100 freshmen in the new school term. In particular, the state is taking necessary steps to give education to the sons and daughters of the working people. The new school term will see over 20,000 students, or more than half the total enrolment in the colleges and specialized schools in north Korea, receive stipends from the state.

Thus, for the first time in our history the working people came to have an opportunity of education for their children.

With a view to assimilating the developed countries' culture and advanced science and technology, last year we sent students exceeding 300 and inspection groups of teachers and doctors to other countries. In the future, too, we will continue to send students to study abroad and endeavour to assimilate advanced nations' science and technology.

In north Korea the youth are directly concerned in political life and play an important role in the people's government bodies. The number of DYL members elected to the people's committees at all levels is over 18,800, which accounts for 43 per cent of all the people's committee members.

The Democratic Youth League of North Korea not only plays a great role in the struggle for the freedom and democratic development of the country, but also takes an active part in the struggle for a durable world peace and democracy as a member of the World Federation of Democratic Youth. We are very glad that our youth are to participate in the forthcoming world festi-

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val of youth and have an opportunity to add lustre to their country. I hope that you will achieve great success in your activities.

Dear young men and women,

At present the south Korean youth find themselves in quite a different situation from their north Korean counterpart.

The reactionaries in south Korea fear and hate the young people and disdain and oppress them as they did under Japanese imperialist rule.

The south Korean patriotic youth have no guarantee at all even for their lives, to say nothing of the rights due to a liberated people. Patriotic youths who ardently love their country and fight for the people are driven out of factories and workshops and expelled from schools.

They are dragged to prison and killed because they struggle tenaciously in defence of democracy and the rights of the popular masses. In the past year more than 8,000 DYL members have been arrested in south Korea and as many as 210 have been murdered. The south Korean reactionaries are openly claiming to divest the Korean youth under 30 of their right to take part in government, the aim being to suppress their patriotic activities. If their claim is accepted, at least 3-4 million Korean citizens will be deprived of their right to take part in government. This means that the youth, the mainstay of the country, will lose their rights as citizens.

In south Korea the number of schools and students is falling off instead of increasing. The schools, whether secondary schools or institutions of higher learning, are still in the possession of the pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation, and the remnants of Japanese imperialism in school education have not yet been eradicated, and reactionary and anti-democratic education is in force as ever. Progressive professors and students are ceaselessly expelled from schools, and many schools are forcibly closed.

In south Korea over 700 students have been arrested and

130 ousted or suspended from school on the ground that they took part in the May Day celebrations. That is why the struggle of the students demanding the democratization of schools and the freedom of scientific research is stepped up from day to day. Last October more than 30,000 students took part in the struggle for freedom and democracy in school, last February—over 50,000, and last March—over 80,000.

Recently the south Korean reactionaries have taken the outrageous step of forcibly dissolving the DYL which was formed with more than a million youths of south Korea. Although they have been invited to participate in the world festival of youth, south Korean youths are barred from going there because of the Act on Disorganization of the DYL.

No one is entitled or is able to dissolve the DYL of South Korea, a united organization of over one million youths. On behalf of the entire Korean people I strongly denounce the south Korean reactionaries for this foul Disorganization Act.

In no country of the world except Greece where fascist remnants are still rampant and Spain under Franco dictatorship, young people are so much abused as this. In south Korea, too, the DYL's legal position and the freedom of the young people's patriotic activities must be guaranteed.

We know well why the reactionaries fear and hate the youth so much and try to suppress all their activities. They fear and hate young people because the latter love the people and truth most ardently. The reactionaries are so keen to suppress the youth because the youth love their country, love democracy and love justice, because they are brave warriors who fight stoutly with all devotion for their cause.

However, the youth of Korea do not want for anything to repeat the past history of disgrace when they were despised and humiliated. The liberated Korean youth should enjoy all the rights of citizens without limit and all rights to study and work as masters of a new country. We are firmly convinced

that the south Korean youth will fight courageously for as happy a life as the young men and women are enjoying in north Korea and will surely win victory.

Dear young men and women,

In north Korea the people's government provides every condition for good upbringing and education of the youth, the future masters of the country. You should make the best use of your free, happy and glorious position. The students should study more conscientiously and the young people working in factories should do their best to acquire techniques and skills.

Today our country needs knowledgeable and competent cadres of its own. You should study perseveringly to become good scientists and technicians for our nation and to be cadres faithfully serving the masses of the people.

Only when all establishments of our country are run by new cadres equipped with advanced science and technical know-how and when we produce daily necessities, fertilizers, machines, automobiles, tractors, large ships and all by ourselves as we please, will our country become a completely independent, rich and strong sovereign state.

The future of our country depends on whether or not we train our own cadres rapidly. You must always remember that you are entrusted with a heavy duty to become men of talent precious to our nation. If you really love the country and the people, you should display all your energies to become able cadres equipped with science and technology.

The reactionaries are now plotting to utilize the simple and honest youth and students for their reactionary end. Under no circumstances should our young people fall a victim to their plot and fraud. They should be the bravest fighters in the struggle against the reactionaries and firmly defend the state property built with our people's blood and sweat against the enemy's subversion. You should protect for yourselves our

factories, railways, mines, fishing grounds and schools and defend them on your own strength.

The successful carrying out of the national economic plan for 1947 is of great importance in laying the basis for our nation's independent economy. Without the basis of an independent economy a completely independent state could not be built. Our youth should work most enthusiastically to fulfil the national economic plan.

The youth should train their bodies and souls untiringly to be gallant and courageous fighters with strong physiques and ardent patriotism.

Only when the youth, the pillar of the nation, are sound in mind and body will our country be strong and become a full-fledged independent state allowing no one to slight it.

In order to serve the country more faithfully you should study harder and further intensify your ideological and physical training. Future Korea belongs to the youth. New, democratic Korea will be built by the efforts of the young people.

Comrades,

I strongly assert that the provisional government to be formed in the future should be a democratic organ of people's power which, like the people's government in north Korea, will permit the youth's free participation in it without any limit and restraint.

The provisional government will have not only to grant the freedom of forming patriotic youth organizations, but also to help and encourage them in every possible way. A people's government should be established for the whole of Korea, which will distribute land to the rural youth, ensure the rights to work and rest to the labouring youth and provide the conditions for quickly raising the material and cultural standards of the youth.

The provisional government should certainly guarantee

freedom in schools, eliminate all remnants of Japanese imperialist rule, and introduce public education which is in accord with the spirit of democracy. In particular, it should take positive steps for the sons and daughters of the working people to go not only to middle schools but also to specialized schools and institutions of higher learning.

History shows that when the youth of a country were deprived of freedom and rights and were unhappy, the people of that country were unhappy and found themselves in distress.

We should strive to establish a Democratic People's Republic, a people's state capable of assuring freedom and welfare to the young people and guaranteeing their sound development.

Victory belongs to the youth who fight for truth and in the interests of the people.

Let us fight courageously, overcoming all obstacles, for the victory of the country and the people, for the genuine freedom and happy future of the entire Korean youth.

IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION OF THE YOUTH IS THE BASIC TASK OF THE DEMOCRATIC YOUTH LEAGUE ORGANIZATIONS

**Speech Delivered at the Third
Congress of the Democratic
Youth League of North Korea
*November 13, 1948***

Dear comrades,

I warmly congratulate all the democratic youths and the delegates present at this congress who have performed great feats in the struggle for building an independent and democratic state after liberation.

And I join you in sending congratulations and encouragement to the entire patriotic youth in south Korea who are continuously waging a heroic struggle for the freedom and independence of the country against the reactionary forces at home and abroad.

I also extend warm congratulations to the Young Communists of the Soviet Union and other democratic youth all over the world who are fighting for world peace and the democratic rights and liberties of the youth.

Dear comrade delegates,

The Third Congress of the Democratic Youth League of North Korea is convened at a momentous time when our

people have achieved a historic victory in their struggle for freedom and independence. Some time ago the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded, which the entire Korean people had been impatiently looking forward to, and now our country has established diplomatic and economic relations with the Soviet Union and democratic states of the world such as Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania and the People's Republic of Mongolia, and entered the international arena as an independent state capable of holding its own.

The selfless struggle of our democratic youth went a long way towards this great victory won by our people. Since its foundation up till the present congress, the DYL of North Korea has waged a heroic struggle for the reunification and independence of the country and its democratization, for the building of an independent national economy and the efflorescence and development of national culture, and has achieved immense successes. In the course of this struggle the DYL has further grown and strengthened organizationally and ideologically and has been tempered and seasoned.

In scoring these brilliant successes, you have performed great feats for the country and the people and laid a solid basis for winning a yet greater victory in the future.

I will not go into details of the successes you have achieved. I should like to take this opportunity of briefing you on what you should do for the future of the country and the people and what to do to perform still greater feats.

Comrades,

The achievements and successes we have scored for the sake of the country and the people till now, no matter how great, are only a flower bud which is yet to come out gaily and brilliantly, only the initial step in the work we have to carry out. We are confronted with more difficult and complex tasks yet.

Today we are living in an era of great prosperity in the

history of our country and nation; we are entrusted with the honourable task of paving the way to the eternal prosperity of our country and a happier future of our people. The future destinies of our country and nation depend on our struggle. We are immensely happy that we are born in this age and take part in such a glorious struggle.

To enjoy this honour and happiness to the full, however, we have to successfully discharge our historical mission, bravely surmounting all difficulties.

If we, who are in the most stern period in the history of our nation, fail to work out the destinies of the country and nation in the right way, we shall bring about great misfortunes not only for our own generation but also for our posterity and commit a crime indelible for all time. If we carve out the destinies of the country and nation correctly at this solemn juncture, we shall provide happiness to all generations to come and our exploits will shine for ever in the history of the country.

Comrades,

We have now entered a new stage in the struggle for the reunification and independence of the country and its democratization.

According to the general will of the people in north and south Korea, the Supreme People's Assembly of Korea has been elected as our highest organ of state power, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proclaimed and the central government of the Republic set up. The Soviet Government, which always respects the liberties and rights of the peoples of other countries, has decided, at the request of the Supreme People's Assembly of Korea, to withdraw its troops from our country by the end of this year. The Soviet troops are now returning to their country.

Today when a lawful central government enjoying the

support of the entire Korean people has been set up in our country and the Soviet troops are withdrawing from our territory, there can be no conditions and excuses whatsoever for only the US troops to remain in south Korea. If the US troops do not withdraw from south Korea but continue to stay there, it reveals more clearly that the US imperialists are manoeuvring to meddle in our internal affairs and to realize their aggressive designs on Korea. The Korean people will never tolerate such US policy of aggression.

The US imperialists say in their propaganda that they are "worried" about a "civil war" and "disorder", as if they were concerned for the Koreans. But the fact that the absolute majority of the north and south Korean people took part in the general elections of August 25 and established their central government, has positively proved that there will be no disorder or confusion even when the foreign troops withdraw from our land.

If the Americans were really "worried" about a "civil war" and "disorder", they should quit our territory at the earliest possible date. It is known to the peoples all over the world that a state of disorder and confusion has now been created precisely in south Korea under the domination of the US imperialists. Of late, extreme confusion and disorder prevail in south Korea, and a large-scale mutiny broke out in the puppet army, too. This testifies to the fact that so long as the US troops are stationed in south Korea and the pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation lord it over there, disorder and confusion are inevitable. The responsibility for the grave situation created in south Korea rests entirely with the presence of US troops there and the reactionary rule of the pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation.

The situation in our country is complex still now, and we have an enormous amount of work in hand. The foundation of the Republic and the establishment of the central government

are no more than the initial victory in the struggle for the complete independence and sovereignty of our country and its territorial integrity.

We cannot forget even for a moment the fact that the reactionary puppet government in south Korea made up of pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation is selling out the country and the people to the foreign aggressors and driving the people in south Korea into a dire distress. It should be borne in mind that the conditions of our struggle for the reunification and independence of the country will become more difficult and complex after the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from our country.

In this situation the DYL should unite the entire youth firmly in its ranks and fight more vigorously for the reunification and independence of the country.

Comrades, the basic tasks confronting the DYL of North Korea are, first, to firmly equip the youth politically and ideologically.

To equip the youth politically and ideologically means educating them in the spirit of loving the country and the people and arming them with scientifically-motivated advanced thoughts and theory.

The young people are the future masters of our country. It can be said that the future of any nation depends largely on how its youth are educated, trained and equipped. The education of the young people, therefore, posed one of the most important problems for all nations in all ages.

The protracted Japanese imperialist rule exercised evil effects upon the development of our youth. To work our youth at will as their servants, the Japanese imperialists implanted servile spirit in them and prevented their ideological and cultural development.

But we are now living in a new society, and our young

people have a happy future and broad vistas of development opened up before them. We are now provided with all conditions for educating and bringing up our young people, who were denied the opportunity of education and were humiliated in the past, into learned and cultured men of a new type.

To rear our youth into fully qualified masters of the new era, we should, first of all, eradicate the survivals of Japanese imperialism from their minds and educate them in the spirit of love for the country and the people. We should thoroughly convince the youth that they should fight not for any privileged class but for their country and people, exerting all their talents and energies.

To this end, we should arm the youth with advanced thoughts and theory, namely, Marxism-Leninism. We should bring the youth to know the laws of development of human society, to study and assimilate the valuable fighting experiences of the world people and the best things in the treasure house of world civilization, and should see that they study the past and present of our country and the history of our people's struggle.

Second, the DYL should educate the youth through labour and construction, through the struggle with difficulties.

The publication of many scientific books for the youth and their school education alone are not enough to arm them with advanced scientific theories. Books and schools only give knowledge to the youth and provide them with conditions for shaping the progressive world outlook. If the knowledge of the youth obtained from books and at school is to become a powerful weapon in transforming both nature and society, it should be linked with actual life and they should be tempered in the practical struggle for the country and the people. Only when the youth are educated through labour and the practical struggle, therefore, will they be able to valiantly march forward while successfully overcoming whatever difficulty and storm they might encounter in the struggle for the country and the people.

The organizations of the League should induce the young people to play the role of a shock brigade in economic construction and educate them to become a model for the working people through their devotion and creative initiative.

Our young people should love labour, think it the greatest honour to work and consider it a shame to loaf and live idle. No matter what kind of labour we may engage in, it is all an honourable job to build our country and carve out our destinies for ourselves. It is only in the course of labour that we can become true builders of a new society and qualified persons. The organizations of the League should wage an unyielding struggle against the degenerate and backward idea of hating to work and seeking to live at the expense of others' labour, which remains in the minds of some young people.

Third, it is important to educate our youth in the spirit of hating the enemy and fighting against him without compromise.

The US imperialists who are now occupying the southern half of our country resort to every conceivable intrigue and machination to turn our country into a colony.

They are trying madly to rearm Japanese imperialism, the sworn enemy of our nation, and even to draw it into the struggle against our people. It is by no means an accident that the pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation installed in the south Korean puppet government are seeking to conclude the so-called "ROK-Japan agreements".

We should widely acquaint the youth with how the Japanese imperialists exploited and oppressed our nation and what cruel atrocities they perpetrated to exterminate it, and should bring the youth to heighten vigilance against the manoeuvrings they are carrying on today to invade our country again in league with other aggressive forces.

We should educate the youth in the spirit of defending the state and fighting with all devotion for the sake of the

country and the nation so that our nation may not suffer again its painful history of colonial slavery.

We have enemies not only external but also internal. Those who lived in opulence by squeezing the people—the landlords expropriated from their land, pro-Japanese elements, traitors to the nation, etc.—are plotting to overthrow our people's power and wreck our democratic construction if only an opportunity arises, in conspiracy with the external aggressive forces. We should therefore see to it that the youth maintain a close vigilance against the enemy, and should educate them to discern the enemy, detect, expose and crush him.

Self-complacence and indolence are most harmful to us. We should always remember that we are waging an acute struggle against a heinous enemy.

Over the three years since liberation, we have kept advancing in triumph and achieved great successes in democratic construction. So, some comrades, carried away by the victory, think, "Everything is plain sailing," and reckon as if our enemies have all been wiped out and everything would proceed of its own accord without a hitch once an entry is made of it in a decision.

This is a very dangerous tendency. Such indolence and self-complacence blind the people in the struggle against the enemy and paralyse their enmity and vigilance against the foe.

There is no ground to become self-conceited on account of the DYL having grown into a powerful mass organization with a membership of over 1,300,000. The history of all countries and all ages provides us with many instances where a powerful army which brags of its invincibility is taken unawares and perishes as it, carried away by a victory, makes light of its enemy and neglects preparations for action.

It is very dangerous to be caught unawares. When one fails to be in constant readiness and is taken by surprise, he

loses his head and is thrown into confusion, and may be defeated before he can employ his force properly. It is therefore important to heighten vigilance against the enemy at all times, maintain oneself in readiness to crush any attack of the enemy, keep a sharp watch on every movement of the enemy and foil his intrigues and manoeuvres in advance.

We should educate the youth to repudiate depravity and indolence, constantly maintain a tense posture, frustrate all sinister machinations of the enemies within and without, and thoroughly defend the interests of their country and people.

Fourth, what is important in ideological education is to equip the youth with the internationalist spirit.

Genuine patriotism is inseparable from the internationalist spirit. We should educate the youth in the spirit of loving their country, of treasuring its revolutionary traditions and waging a devoted struggle to liberate the country and the people from the aggressors and exploiters and, at the same time, in the spirit of respecting the freedom and equality of other nations and strengthening friendship and solidarity with the freedom-loving peoples throughout the world in the struggle against the international reactionary forces that oppress and exploit the peoples of other countries.

We should bring home thoroughly to the youth the fact that friendship and close cooperation with the freedom-loving peoples of the world, particularly with the peoples of the Soviet Union and other countries of the democratic camp, constitute an important guarantee of victory in our people's struggle for the freedom and independence of the country and its democratic development.

Fifth, an important task confronting the organizations of the League today is to make all the youth master advanced sciences and techniques.

Liberated from the protracted Japanese imperialist coloni-

al rule, our people with their ravaged economy and backward culture and techniques have embarked on the road of building a new country. It is of prime importance to master sciences and techniques in order to rapidly develop the economy and culture, which suffer from backwardness, and to build a new, rich and strong country.

Without techniques we can neither build our industry nor rehabilitate and develop the economy speedily. Without sciences and techniques we can neither administer the state nor run the factories.

It is the most important and sacred task facing our youth at present to study sciences and techniques. All should study and study tirelessly to equip themselves with advanced sciences and techniques.

With regard to the need of mastery of science by the youth, Comrade Stalin said: "In order to build, we must have knowledge, mastery of science. And knowledge entails study. We must study perseveringly and patiently....

"Before us stands a fortress. That fortress is called science, with its numerous branches of knowledge. We must capture that fortress at all costs. It is our youth who must capture that fortress, if they want to be builders of the new life, if they want to be real successors of the old guard."

Our youth should capture the fortress of science by all means in order to do away with ignorance left over from the past, accomplish their tasks creditably as real masters of the state and build a prosperous country.

Our fast developing metallurgical, electrical, chemical, mining and textile industries, railway transport and so on call for an ever-increasing number of technical cadres and skilled workers, and specialists equipped with advanced sciences.

The DYL organizations should carry on the pass-on-

technique work extensively among the working youth under such slogans as "Let us learn techniques!" and "Let us become skilled workers versed in the machines entrusted to us!" We should organize the youth to march on to master the techniques and knowledge of all branches and capture the fortress of science.

Comrades,

Last, I should like to say a few words about how the DYL members should take part in economic and cultural construction.

As you know, our people should carry out the difficult task of rebuilding their economically, technically and culturally backward country into a rich, powerful and civilized one, while waging a fierce struggle against the enemies at home and abroad. Unflinching efforts of the entire people, particularly a heroic struggle of the youth who constitute an important force in the building of the country, are required to overcome all difficulties lying before us and execute the task of national reconstruction set forth in the Political Programme of the Government of the Republic.

Next year we will set out on the fulfilment of a two-year national economic plan which will be of great significance in the democratic building of our country. For the successful carrying out of the two-year national economic plan, we should fulfil and overfulfil the national economic plan for 1948 in the first place. All members of the League should become model workers and fulfil their assigned tasks in their respective fields, no matter in which field of the national economy they may be working.

Young workers at factories should become expert in the operation of the machines in their charge, become proficient in their jobs, economize on materials, steadily raise labour productivity and become standard-bearers of the movement for new ideas and inventions.

Young workers at collieries and mines should master advanced coal cutting and mining methods, make innovations in mining coal and ores, and produce still larger quantities of coal and various kinds of ores for the prosperity and development of the country.

Young workers in the field of transport should learn advanced techniques in railway and marine transports and become able engineers, assistant engineers, locomotive drivers and skippers, thus leading the van in the struggle for the development of transport.

The young people working in the rural areas should take the lead in acquiring the knowledge of agricultural science, in introducing advanced methods of farming in agriculture and developing culture in the countryside, and should make every effort to supply more provisions and raw materials to the country and the people. The DYL members should strive devotedly for widely disseminating scientific knowledge among the peasants, for briskly carrying on the work of cultural enlightenment at the democratic publicity halls and clubs, and for quickly eliminating the cultural backwardness of our rural areas.

The organizations of the League should be actively mobilized in the preparatory work for the introduction of universal compulsory primary education in 1950. To introduce universal compulsory primary education, the construction and expansion of schools should be carried out in a nationwide movement throughout north Korea in 1949. As a matter of course, the DYL members should stand in the forefront of this movement.

As you see, DYL members are confronted with weighty tasks in the struggle for the reunification and independence of the country and its democratic construction. The Government of the Republic and the entire people entertain great expectations of the young people. I am convinced that our DYL

members, deeply conscious of the honourable tasks assigned to them, will courageously surmount difficulties and obstacles by displaying patriotic devotion and heroism in all fields and thus will certainly win brilliant victories and creditably live up to the profound expectations of the state and the people.

ON THE PRESENT SITUATION AND THE IMMEDIATE TASKS OF THE DEMOCRATIC YOUTH LEAGUE ORGANIZATIONS

Speech at the Joint Conference
of the Central Committees of the Democratic
Youth Leagues of North and South Korea
January 18, 1951

In the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I would like to extend warm congratulations to the Joint Conference of the Central Committees of the Democratic Youth Leagues of North and South Korea, and through this conference, express my gratitude to all the young people who have displayed heroism and devotion in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

The DYL members who have been trained and brought up by our Party in the past five years, are now giving full play to their heroism in the struggle against the US imperialists and setting an example of loyalty to the country and the people. As you all know, most of the People's Army men are young people and activists of our Workers' Party. They are fighting valiantly for the country and the people in defiance of all difficulties and sacrifices.

As has already been reported in many newspapers and

magazines, the young people are now playing the vanguard role at the front and in the rear, without fearing in the least to sacrifice their lives for the country and the people. This heroic struggle of the Korean people and youth in the Fatherland Liberation War inspires the world public with wonder.

Many examples of such a heroic struggle are set especially by the young people serving in the People's Army. On the Rak-dong-gang River front many young soldiers of the People's Army threw themselves at enemy tanks with hand grenades and destroyed them at the sacrifice of their very lives.

In the navy the young men manning a small torpedo boat dashed into the midst of an enemy fleet and attacked and sank a heavy cruiser. A torpedo boat sending a heavy cruiser to the bottom is a rare instance in the world's history of naval battles.

Young people are also displaying peerless bravery in air battles. In the past, under Japanese imperialist rule, our Korean youth had no opportunity to learn aviation nor could they hope for such an opportunity. However, despite their insufficient training and experience, our Workers' Party members and young people are showing courage and self-sacrificing spirit in shooting down or damaging enemy planes in air fighting.

When we asked US army prisoners what they feared most in a battle with our People's Army, they said they were most afraid of the bayonet charges of the People's Army soldiers. As a matter of fact, a revolutionary army employs hand-to-hand fights more than any other armies. This is an instance clearly showing our People's Army to be a brave revolutionary army.

Tens of thousands of young Workers' Party members and DYL members in our People's Army fought to the last drop of their blood for the country and the people and the Workers' Party of Korea. More than 50 youths from among them have been awarded titles of Hero, the highest honour of citizens of the Republic.

Not only in the People's Army but also on our railways and

at our factories, the young people demonstrated patriotic devotion and loyalty to the fatherland.

One of our greatest difficulties in waging the Fatherland Liberation War was that the US imperialists bombed and destroyed our railways. However, from the first days of the war our young people working in railway transport restored the railways and bridges promptly despite the enemy's ceaseless bombings and destructions, thus making it possible for the trains to make their runs to the frontline.

In particular, the young engineers drove their trains to the front in face of air raids, and saved their locomotives and freight cars from the bombings of enemy planes at the cost of their lives. This is because the engineers, though young, were faithful in their duties, realizing that the railways were the artery linking the front with the rear in the Fatherland Liberation War being waged to defend the independence, freedom and honour of the fatherland, and that smooth wartime transportation was one of the major factors ensuring victory at the battle front.

Since the outbreak of the war the young workers of Factory No. 65 have more than tripled the production of weapons compared with the prewar period. Here many young Workers' Party members and fine DYL members played an exemplary role.

Besides, in all the other factories, coal and ore mines, farming and fishing villages in the rear, too, the young people have bravely fought for the country and the people.

Furthermore, in the enemy rear and in the areas temporarily occupied by the enemy, the young people, nothing daunted, formed guerrilla detachments under the leadership of the Workers' Party and fought and dealt heavy blows to the enemy. In the areas temporarily occupied by the enemy, they killed, wounded or captured enemy men, destroyed the enemy's means of transportation, assaulted and set fire to his food and ordnance depots, finished off vicious reactionary elements and conducted explanatory and propaganda work to inspire the people with greater

confidence in victory and expose the atrocities of the enemy. Thus they harassed the rear of the enemy and greatly impeded his advance.

This conference is attended also by the boys who formed Children's Guards and fought courageously. In many areas children organized Children's Guards and young people Youth Guards and fought bravely against the enemy.

This is an outcome of the fact that since the day when it formed the Democratic Youth League, our Workers' Party has given proper education to the young people and armed them with patriotism and self-sacrificing spirit.

We pay a tribute to the brilliant exploits of the young people who displayed gallantry in the great Fatherland Liberation War and highly appreciate the work of the DYL that helped the Party in educating the youth properly and mobilizing them for victory in the war.

Dear young comrades,

I would like to refer briefly to the changes that have taken place in the military and political situation since the war started.

It is a common knowledge that our heroic People's Army counterattacked the enemy who had invaded the area north of the 38th parallel, and went far down to the Rakdong-gang River sector, administering a crushing blow to him. However, the US imperialists mobilized all their forces stationed in the Pacific area, landed a huge armed force at Inchon and cut off our army troops on the southern front. So, our People's Army made a temporary strategic retreat in order to regroup and reorganize its forces and deal a new, decisive blow to the enemy.

Our situation was very difficult during the temporary retreat, the second stage of the war. Our main units were encircled in the southern half and our newly formed units were not yet prepared enough to counterattack the enemy who invaded the northern half of the Republic with a superior force. There-

fore, the enemy continued advancing and marched into the area north of the Chongchon-gang River. A grave situation was created in our country. But we are by no means alone in our struggle. The Chinese people directly took up arms and entered the Korean war.

With a view to tiding over the grave crisis created in our country, the Korean People's Army built up its strength and then encircled and wiped out the enemy en masse north of the Chongchon-gang River, thus frustrating his offensive. Further, the People's Army finally went over to a counterattack, has crossed the 38th parallel and is now driving the enemy forces into the Suwon and Wonju sectors.

The military and political situation has now changed decisively in our favour and the aggressive ambition of the enemy is doomed to total failure.

The US imperialist aggressors are now out to recover from their ignominious defeat. However, the main force of the US imperialists and the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique has already suffered a heavy blow. Both militarily and politically the tide has turned against the US imperialist aggressors.

Even the reactionary ruling circles in the United States are now raising a cry of distress. They are noisily calling for moving the "MacArthur Defence Line" from Korea to the Japan and Taiwan area. In the United States they called one another to account for the war. Truman is shifting the responsibility on to others, saying, "The war has been started because the UN asked for it." This shows that the Korean war is not popular even among the US ruling circles and that opinion is split about it. Over 50 UN member states, allies and sycophants of the US imperialists, are also wavering.

Comrades, for all that, if you think that the US imperialist aggressors will withdraw meekly without putting up any resistance, you are grossly mistaken. You must know that although they have difficulties and contradictions as mentioned above,

they will never quit Korea readily, and will not withdraw their blood-stained hands of aggression from Korea before we deal them a decisive blow.

The enemy's internal contradictions and disunion are now getting worse and worse, his morale is sagging and his fighting capacity is also falling off. We won battle even when the enemy was strong, so it is quite obvious that we can defeat him and win now that he has become weak.

Now, how come the US imperialists have been so rash to stretch out their aggressive hands to Korea?

The US imperialists thought that once they growled and threatened them, the Koreans would readily submit. They calculated that barbarous bombings and naval bombardments could easily bring the Korean people to their knees.

The US imperialist aggressors nursed delusions that because American missionaries had administered religious narcotics to the Koreans for 40-50 long years in Korea preaching a sermon from the Bible that "Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. Then thou shall go to the Heaven," and thus making the Korean people incapable of putting up resistance, they could easily conquer and make them colonial slaves. They only regarded the Koreans in the same light as their stooge Syngman Rhee.

As a matter of fact, in the past there were many servile people like Syngman Rhee. As we all know, the corrupt nobility, the ruling class, yielded to the threat of the Japanese imperialists and sold out Korea to them.

But what is it that the Yanks do not know today? The US imperialists either do not know or, if they know, underestimate the fact that in the past five years completely democratic freedom has been ensured in the northern half of our Republic, and that in the forefront of the Korean people stands the Workers' Party of Korea which consists of progressive elements of the working class, the most patriotic and most advanced class, and

the peasantry and the working intelligentsia, and is firmly equipped with Marxism-Leninism. They are unaware that the Workers' Party of Korea is always leading the youth and the entire people to well-being, progress and victory and not to stagnation, degeneration and ruin as the feudal reactionary ruling class did. They are ignorant of the fact that the Workers' Party of Korea is a powerful political party which fights its way through any difficulties in order to defend the interests of the country and the people and that it closely rallies around itself the entire patriotic people and youth.

The Workers' Party of Korea mobilized the people and set up a genuinely people's government and enforced historic democratic reforms such as the agrarian reform, the nationalization of industries, the Labour Law, and the Law on Equality of the Sexes. As a result, the people have come to enjoy freedom and a happy life, something they did not know before, and become genuine masters of the country who have the destiny of their country in their hands, and masters of the factories and lands. The Korean people and youth of today are by no means the same as those who lived under feudal rule in the past, but are militant and awakened people and youth educated in a revolutionary way; they are ready to fight the enemy bravely in order to defend the country's freedom, independence and honour and their own rights and happy life, and can defeat him.

Under the protracted colonial rule of Japanese imperialism in the past, we led a miserable life as a stateless people, a mere thought of which shocks us now. When we were confronted with the alternatives: should we repeat the bitter life of a ruined people or should we take the road of democratic development leading to happiness as eternal masters of the factories and lands with power in our own hands, we, the Korean people, knew too well which road we should take and unhesitatingly rose as one man and chose the second alternative.

The Korean people and youth were properly educated by our

Party in the five years following liberation. As a result, they bravely rose in arms against the enemy without the least vacillation though the US imperialists started a barbarous invasion with the powerful armed forces and superior techniques, conducted bestial blanket bombings and naval bombardments, massacred people and, particularly, though the US imperialists and their 15 satellites made a rush to invade our country.

It is precisely the Workers' Party of Korea that founded and reared the heroic People's Army, the revolutionary armed force of the Korean people. Had our Party not organized the People's Army in time, it would have been impossible to check the US imperialists' aggression. Because our Party timely organized the People's Army, provided arms to the young people, true sons and daughters of the Korean people, and educated them in patriotism, the People's Army repulsed the enemy's invasion and dealt crushing blows to the aggressors and was able to defend the country and the people.

According to the recent news from the front, the Second Corps did not retreat but stayed in the Cholwon sector where they, regrouping the People's Army units coming back from the south and on instructions from above, are bravely fighting in cooperation with the main units advancing from the north. They have fought selflessly to the end to carry out the tasks the Party and the Government of the Republic assigned to them, most of the officers and soldiers of the corps still wearing summer clothes in this cold winter, putting on self-made straw sandals when their combat boots were worn out and raiding the enemy and taking ammunition from him when they run out of it. They have now crossed the 38th parallel, and are leading the van of the People's Army, continuously pounding on the fleeing enemy. Their eyes are burning with revenge.

When they came back crossing the 38th parallel during the temporary retreat, the officers and soldiers of the Second Corps and other retreating units saw how everything they had built

by their creative labour and by sweat and blood during the past five years, including factories, towns, villages and schools, had been ruthlessly destroyed and reduced to ashes. The sight inflamed their enmity and revengeful thought more fiercely. The fighting spirit of our People's Army men is now at its zenith.

The more our People's Army fight, the firmer they get united; they are seething with a resolve to destroy the enemy forces to the last man who burn our people's property and murder our beloved parents, brothers and sisters. Herein lies the main factor enabling our People's Army to drive the enemy farther south from Suwon and win the final victory.

However, the mercenaries of the US imperialists do not know why and for whom they are fighting; their fighting spirit is falling off with each passing day, and they are getting morally degenerated.

The enemy is now in no position to bring more forces to Korea. It is difficult for the enemy to bring more troops from over the Pacific, and if he does so, he will have a very hard time of it because it is a very long distance.

The peoples of the fraternal countries and the freedom-loving people throughout the world are standing behind us. Their material and moral aid is increasing every day. The Chinese people even sent their Volunteers units when we found ourselves in a most difficult situation. They are now fighting against the common enemy, the US imperialist aggressors, hand in hand with our People's Army.

As for the imperialist camp, its most powerful force, the US imperialists, has pounced upon us only to get into a great scrape, but our camp of peace and democracy still has a great reserve force.

In respect of human resources, technology and morale, today the camp of peace and democracy is stronger than the imperialist camp. The imperialist camp has already revealed its incompetence and vulnerability in the Korean war, but our

strength is still inexhaustible and will further grow and expand in the future.

We have nothing to fear with regard to human power, technology and morale. Our Party and the Korean people are sure to win. Leading the entire people and youth our Party and the Government of the Republic will surely attain a glorious victory in the end.

Such is the military and political situation in our country at the present moment.

Dear young comrades,

The US imperialists are crafty and insidious. The enemy is desperately trying and will try, hanging on even to one corner of Korea for a long time, to muster his forces again and doggedly continue his aggressive war and expand it.

The US bandits make no scruple of committing any barbarities and evil acts in order to gain profits in the aggressive war. The enemy will not withdraw meekly.

We must completely destroy the enemy with our own forces. The farther the enemy is driven into a narrow strip of land, the harder our struggle will become. As the Korean saying goes, it is most difficult to cross the last pass. You must know clearly that a war is most difficult at its last stage when a glorious victory is in sight.

You must proceed to faithfully carry out the new tasks confronting the Democratic Youth League if you are to add lustre to the exploits performed by the youth for the country and the people in the past period of the war.

The DYL, a reliable reserve of our Workers' Party, should mobilize to the full all its forces in the decisive struggle for the final victory of the great Fatherland Liberation War.

For this purpose, firstly, the youth in the People's Army should faithfully carry out the orders of their commanders and superiors, strengthen military discipline and order in their units, and carry out their combat duties under any difficulties. In this

struggle young Party members and DYL members should play an exemplary role. When you encounter difficulties and the battle becomes arduous, you must establish more rigid iron military discipline.

The DYL members in the army should prize and take a loving care of the weapons and ammunition they have received from the people like the apples of their eyes, be more proficient in handling various weapons, steadily improve their marksmanship and combat capabilities, temper their bodies and provide a model to all the young people in maintaining combat readiness to wipe out the enemy no matter when and where.

The young people in our People's Army should also further strengthen their ties with the people, combat more thoroughly and more ruthlessly the tendency to harm or go back on their interests, love and help them. In particular, they should intensify propaganda and agitation work in the liberated areas, so that the people have a firmer confidence in the enemy's inevitable ruin and our sure victory and deepen their love for and trust in the People's Army.

Secondly, the DYL organizations and youth behind enemy lines must assist the advancing People's Army units and actively help the guerrillas to expand their sphere of activity.

In every village a DYL organization should be formed and the DYL members should be induced to correctly combine guerrilla warfare with legal struggle.

Besides, DYL members should go behind enemy lines and form armed propaganda squads and conduct explanatory and propaganda work among the people, thereby firmly rallying the people and youth in the enemy rear around the Party and the Government. Especially the DYL should educate its fine members properly and send them into the enemy rear, making them conduct operations for disintegrating the enemy forces as well as propaganda work in villages through various

methods and arouse the people to revolt against the occupiers.

Thirdly, all the youth at the factories and villages in the liberated areas should be mobilized to the work of rebuilding the ravaged factories, enterprises, cultural establishments as well as towns and villages.

The rural youth should enthusiastically participate in newly building houses, stabilizing the people's livelihood and relieving war sufferers. Especially our youth should give positive assistance to the orphans, supportless old people and families of servicemen, and take an active part in the work of building schools for bereaved children of those People's Army officers and soldiers and guerrillas and patriotic martyrs who have been killed in the Fatherland Liberation War. DYL organizations must widely explain and propagandize the importance of opening schools for bereaved children, ensuring that all of such children are admitted to the schools, and competent teachers should be assigned to these schools to give a good education.

Another important task is to mobilize the rural youth to the preparations for this year's spring ploughing and sowing. This spring we shall have to plough the fields and sow seeds under the difficult conditions where manpower and draught animals are short. Our failure on the front of spring ploughing and sowing would mean a failure at the battle front, and our victory on the sowing front would signify a victory at the battle front. The battle for food is a battle for the fatherland and a battle for victory on the front line. Therefore, the rural youth should select good seeds, procure farm implements, rationally organize work, intensify the struggle to prevent slaughtering draught cattle and actively participate in the preparations for spring ploughing and sowing for increasing food production.

Young women in the rural areas should perform labour

exploits on the front for augmenting the output of farm produce in place of their husbands and brothers who are at the battle front, and creditably fulfil their honourable duty as ones in charge of the rear.

Along with this, young people should sharpen vigilance against the enemy and actively participate in the work of detecting and exposing spies, subversive elements and saboteurs who have sneaked into factories and villages as well as those rascals who joined reactionary organizations during the enemy's temporary occupation and committed evil reactionary acts. And they should detect reactionary elements and bring the waverers over to our side, thereby checking the vicious manoeuvres of the enemy to harass our rear in advance and consolidating it as firm as rock.

Fourthly, the youth should turn out to strengthen wartime transportation including railway transportation and ensure a smooth supply of goods to the front. Railway transport plays a very great role in the war and the duty of the youth working in this branch is really important. Smooth wartime transportation is one of the chief factors guaranteeing victory on the front. We have large amounts of war supplies such as arms, ammunition, clothes, food and gasoline, but their unsatisfactory transportation causes a considerable hindrance in achieving victory on the front. For instance, we had difficulties during our operations to cross the Rakdong-gang River because of poor transportation.

Therefore, the work of the DYL should be further invigorated in the field of railway transport, the damaged railways, bridges and roads be restored and repaired promptly, more munitions transported more quickly to meet the demands of the front, and trains be run to the front in face of all difficulties and obstacles.

Fifthly, DYL organizations should take the responsibility for the hygienic and anti-epidemic work in towns and the coun-

tryside. It is now feared that because of the war, various epidemics and other diseases may break out and spread widely.

Therefore, hygienic squads and epidemic prevention teams should be formed to strengthen the hygienic and anti-epidemic work and thus prevent various infectious diseases and protect the people's health.

Sixthly, the DYL should further intensify propaganda and agitation work among the people and the masses of the youth. In the present situation when fierce battles are going on, propaganda and agitation is one of our most important tasks. Nevertheless, this work is yet poorly done.

In many areas liberated from the enemy's temporary occupation people are not yet firmly convinced of victory, doubtful of our final victory in the war, and fail to settle down. This is attributable to inadequate propaganda and agitation work.

The DYL should mobilize young people, particularly young women, teachers, students and children, to conduct extensive explanatory and propaganda work among the youth and people from all walks of life.

At present radio broadcasting is also unsatisfactory, the number of publications including newspapers is small and their distribution is delayed. In order to explain all the Party and Government decisions and policies to the people and timely inform them of the situation on the front, we should send the largest possible number of newspaper copies more quickly to the countryside. While sessions for reading newspapers and other publications are strengthened, propaganda and agitation work should be conducted by various methods such as report meetings, lectures, explanations, round-table talks, house-to-house visits and individual talks.

By so doing, we should expose internally and externally the crimes and brutalities committed by the US imperialists

and traitorous Syngman Rhee clique by giving detailed instances, and get the people to harbour greater hostility and hatred for the enemy and have a firm faith in war victory. A resolute struggle should be waged to stamp out the legacy of reactionary ideas the enemy spread during his temporary occupation, and in particular, the tendency of making compromise with the enemy should be eliminated.

At the same time, the examples of the patriots, People's Army men and guerrillas who fought for the country and the people to the last drop of their blood displaying heroism and devotion in the great Fatherland Liberation War should be explained and propagated to the people and youth to rouse their patriotism.

We should also widely explain and propagate the fact that the peoples of the fraternal countries and the freedom-loving people throughout the world are constantly giving us support and assistance, and let the people and youth know that the camp of peace and democracy is much stronger than the imperialist camp, thus further strengthening their confidence in our final victory in the war. All the explanatory and propaganda work should be conducted in an intelligible way through comparison of facts and concrete examples.

Seventhly, the DYL should pay attention to the work of rearing hard-core elements among the youth. In particular, it is important to bring them up in all rural villages. The youth have been fully tried and tested in the course of the war. You should give proper education to the activists from among them to prepare five to ten hard-core elements in each village.

To this end, the provinces should call meetings of activists attended by the most active DYL members selected from all villages, and short courses should be given for two or three days on the subjects of the present military and political situation and important new Party and Government decisions, as well as on concrete methods of work with the masses. Cadres

from the centre should directly take up the guidance of this work.

Eighthly, external propaganda should be further intensified: We are waging a heroic struggle and doing a great deal of work, but fail to give due and timely publicity to it externally. Regarding the Korean people's affairs as their own, the peoples and youths of all countries who are helping us are keen to know about our struggle and successes, yet we fail to give other countries detailed information on them.

In the future we should publicize the heroic struggle of the Korean people and, in particular, expose to the people of the whole world all the brutalities committed by the US imperialists in our country. Only then will it be possible to rouse the freedom-loving people of the whole world and the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries who are fighting for national independence and world peace and security, to a more vigorous struggle against the imperialist war incendiaries, and inspire them with a firmer confidence in victory. Only when we further strengthen internationalist friendship and solidarity with them, can we have a more solid guarantee for victory.

We should properly conduct the work of collecting material about the heroic struggle of the people and youth who organized guerrilla detachments and fought unyieldingly during the enemy's temporary occupation and of investigating the war damage. Along with this, the youth and children who have rendered distinguished services by waging a heroic struggle against the enemy should be commended officially either by the League or by the state, and all the youth and children should be educated to follow their examples of heroism and patriotism.

Dear young comrades,

In conformity with the decision of the Third Plenary Meeting of our Party Central Committee, you have summed up at

today's conference the work of the DYL performed in the past course of the war and discussed and decided on the immediate tasks.

Besides, the DYLs of north and south Korea which existed separately in the light of tactical and political necessity, have been merged at this conference and become the DYL of Korea guided by one central leading organ.

The inauguration of the DYL of Korea is not only a momentous event in the history of the Korean youth movement but also of great significance in achieving the final victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War. The DYL, a reliable reserve of our Party, has become a militant organization rallying in its ranks two million progressive, democratic young people of north and south Korea.

I am firmly convinced that the DYL as a reliable reserve of our Party will achieve still more brilliant successes in the struggle for final victory in the Fatherland Liberation War by carrying out its duty with flying colours.

Let us all advance bravely, giving everything for the front, for victory in the war.

ON SOME IMMEDIATE TASKS OF THE DEMOCRATIC YOUTH LEAGUE ORGANIZATIONS

**Speech Delivered before the Newly Elected
Members of the Central Committee
of the Democratic Youth League
*November 9, 1956***

The Fourth Congress of the Democratic Youth League held under the very complex internal and external circumstances, successfully wound up its work along the lines demanded by the Central Committee of our Party. Authorized by the Central Committee of the Party, I highly appraise the success of the DYL congress and offer my congratulations to the newly elected members of the Central Committee of the DYL.

You are confronted with the important task to better conduct DYL work in accordance with the decision of the DYL congress.

The Central Committee of the Party has called you together today to stress once more some tasks to be carried out by the newly elected Central Committee of the DYL and exchange views with you about the work. Now I would like to remark on some immediate tasks confronting the DYL organizations.

1. ON THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND POLITICAL WORK

What I should like to emphasize to you today is, first, that the DYL organizations at all levels including its Central Committee and all the youth should firmly unite around the Central Committee of our Party.

As you all know, the internal and external situation is very complex. Some time ago the imperialists caused a counter-revolutionary riot in Hungary and invaded Egypt. As a result, the international situation has become complex. Internally, anti-Party elements framed plots within our Party.

The enemy is staging a frantic campaign to disturb and undermine the unity of the socialist camp. Keeping time with this, the US imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique are noisily inciting people to stage a riot in north Korea as in Hungary, and raving that if a riot breaks out, they will force their way into the north.

The Party Central Committee has taken a series of measures to cope with such insidious manoeuvres of the enemy. The 12th Session of the Supreme People's Assembly adopted a letter to the "House of Representatives of the ROK" and the entire south Korean public. And in all parts of the country mass rallies and demonstrations have been held expressing a firm resolve to oppose the war policy of the imperialists, preserve and consolidate peace, safeguard the people's democratic system we have won, smash the enemy's plot to undermine the unity of the socialist camp and further intensify friendship and solidarity with the socialist countries.

How can we give away to the enemy the democratic gains our people have won and defended at the cost of their sweat

and blood in the ten-odd years following liberation, that is, the lands distributed to the peasants, the factories, enterprises and schools placed under the people's ownership and various other achievements of the democratic reforms? Emphatically no. We will never tolerate any aggressive machinations of the imperialists, but firmly defend our democratic gains.

As the situation is becoming more complex, the Central Committee of the DYL should firmly unite broad sections of the youth around the Party Central Committee, actively support the Party leadership, conduct its work in strict accordance with the Party line, and wage a resolute struggle against all hues of subversive elements and saboteurs who attempt to nullify the unity of the Party and disunite the ranks of the youth. Such is the important tasks assigned to the Central Committee of the DYL by our Party Central Committee.

The more our forces are united and strengthened, the more the enemy will be dissuaded from attacking us and, accordingly, the sooner the peaceful reunification of our country will be realized.

The country's peaceful reunification simply depends on our strength—whether we are strong or not. Therefore, we should not cry out for peaceful reunification in words only. It is more important than anything else to build up our strength in every way to achieve peaceful reunification.

The enemy is always anxious to take advantage of our weak point. In connection with the plots of the anti-Party elements within our Party, the enemy has recently been trying to split and disintegrate the ranks of our Party and the youth.

In order to crush such insidious manoeuvres of the enemy, the people in the southern half should build up their fighting forces and, at the same time, we should consolidate our own forces more than ever before. For this purpose, we should strengthen our Party, the General Staff in the revolution, build up the ranks of the working class and the youth more

solidly, intensify the work of the united front based on the worker-peasant alliance, consolidate the economic foundation of socialism in the northern half and raise the material and cultural standards of the people. As was already emphasized at the Third Congress of our Party, only when all this is achieved can we smash every underhand machination of the enemy and peacefully reunify the country.

We had to strengthen the Party's unity and cohesion by all means. However, as was exposed at the August Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee, the anti-Party, counter-revolutionary factionalists had committed misdeeds in the past in an attempt to undermine the unity of our Party by various crafty means. They plotted to weaken our Party's unity and cohesion and divorce our Party from the popular masses under various untenable pretexts.

Especially, they attempted to alienate the intellectuals from the Party. They slandered intellectual-cadres who are faithfully working for the Party and the people today, calling them "pro-Japanese elements".

Why did we merge the Communist and the New Democratic Party into the Workers' Party? As you know well, this was aimed at developing our Party into a broader-based mass political party.

Immediately after the August 15 Liberation, the number of both Communists and workers in the northern half was small. Such being the situation, we were unable to expand and strengthen our Party with Communists alone. It was therefore necessary for us to found the Workers' Party and admit workers, peasants, a large number of working intellectuals and even progressives of petty-bourgeois origin to the Party so as to expand and strengthen it into a mass political party. This enabled us to make our Party strong.

It was also right that we reorganized the Young Commu-

nist League into the Democratic Youth League. Immediately after liberation there were very few young people who had faith in communism. This made it impossible to develop the YCL into a broad-based mass organization of youths. There was even a fact at the time that Cho Man Sik schemed to set up a youth league for the purpose of rallying young people around himself. In such conditions, if we had not reorganized the YCL into the DYL, our Party would have lost a large number of youths.

This is how we founded the Workers' Party and reorganized the YCL into the DYL in view of the prevailing situation following liberation. As a result, a great number of intellectuals joined the ranks of our Party and the DYL.

Indeed, many intellectuals received education in the bygone days of Japanese imperialist rule since their parents were more or less well-off, and then served at Japanese imperialist establishments for a living. But the intellectuals of today are not the intellectuals of the past. The social status is not immutable but changes as the days go by.

Since August 1946 when the Communist Party merged with the New Democratic Party to found the Workers' Party, many intellectuals have worked selflessly for the Party and the people as members of the Party Central Committee or functionaries of the Party or government bodies or economic establishments.

What is the end that such anti-Party, counter-revolutionary factionalists as Choe Chang Ik and Yun Gong Hum drive at when they now brand as "pro-Japanese elements" those people who have thus worked devotedly for the Party and the people for as long as 11 years since liberation? Nothing but an intrigue to alienate the intellectuals from our Party. This intrigue of the anti-Party, counter-revolutionary factionalists has been dashed to pieces.

Ever since its inception our Party has pursued a correct policy for the intellectuals. As a result, our intellectuals attained

their growth in the course of practical struggle after liberation, and are firmly united around our Party Central Committee.

This was clearly proved in the course of the fierce, three-year long Fatherland Liberation War. During the difficult temporary retreat the professors, scientists, technicians, writers, cultural workers and artists and many other intellectuals who had gone as far as the Rakdong-gang River sector on the Party's instructions, retreated in the wake of People's Army men, crossing steep mountains with bare feet. If our intellectuals had not supported our Party, they would not have come back to us, breaking through the enemy's encirclement in face of the hardships.

At the Third Congress of the Party held last April, we emphasized that in the light of our Party's character and of socialist construction now under way in the northern half, the Party Central Committee could not comprise old-time revolutionaries alone, but should include a large number of intellectuals including technicians and scientists. The delegates to the Party congress unanimously gave their approval to the suggestion of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee and elected the Party Central Committee by common consent. But shortly after the congress the anti-Party, counter-revolutionary factionalists slandered and spoke ill of the intellectuals as "pro-Japanese elements". We should on no account be seduced by such an underhand manipulation of the anti-Party, counter-revolutionary factionalists.

The DYL Central Committee should thoroughly expose all the disruptive acts and crimes of the anti-Party, counter-revolutionary factionalists among the entire youth, thereby inducing the young people to hate them and closely uniting all of them around our Party Central Committee while guaranteeing unity and cohesion of the ranks of the youth. Especially, in connection with the machinations of the anti-Party, counter-revolutionary factionalists such as Choe Chang Ik and Yun Gong

Hum, deep attention should be paid to the work with young intellectuals to make them actively support the correct policy of our Party Central Committee and devote themselves to the great task of socialist construction.

The Party Central Committee expects the DYL Central Committee to intensify education of the youth in the Party's policies and Marxism-Leninism and bring them up as excellent workers.

As you all know, candidates for Party membership are supplied by the DYL. That is why we call the DYL the reserve force of the Workers' Party of Korea.

We can say that the DYL is a school to train reserves of Party members. Therefore, the DYL Central Committee should intensify education of the youth in the Party's policies and Marxism-Leninism and train reserves who could make good Party members with a strong Party spirit.

Today everyone who joins our Party goes through the DYL life for a certain period. Therefore, if the DYL organizations fail to educate the youth properly, this can greatly interfere with the qualitative growth of our Party. Clearly realizing that proper training of reserves of Party members by the DYL organizations is very important in developing our Party into a stronger, steel-like party, you should pay deep attention to this work.

And proper education of the youth is of great importance in strengthening both our Party and the state bodies. The ranks of the DYL form the source of reserves of Party and state cadres. So, the DYL organizations should be deeply concerned about rearing young cadres. The DYL Central Committee should train a great number of young cadres from among the youth and supply them to the Party and state bodies.

The keynote of youth education is to ensure that all the young people arm themselves firmly with our Party's revolutionary ideas, Marxist-Leninist ideology, acquire advanced scientific knowledge, and become healthy and brave persons. All

the young people should thus be made ideologically steadfast, proficient in everything and healthy.

Another question I should like to mention is to educate all the youth in the spirit of preserving cultural relics and beautifying their native places.

The DYL organizations should carry on this work in a mass movement of children and youth.

Some children and youth have the tendency of making light of the cultural relics instead of valuing and taking good care of them. The three-year war laid waste nearly all the beautiful cultural relics created by our forefathers, and only some have survived. We should well preserve, value and take a loving care of what little relics we have now. Made by our ancestors in ancient times, they are now our pride and treasures.

Further, we should more beautify our land which we defended at the cost of our blood. Fruit and other trees should be planted on the roadsides and rivers should be repaired cleanly.

In the past we planted many trees, but they have been left untended, and many of them have died or been broken off. This indicates, after all, that we are lacking in the spirit of valuing and taking a loving care of forests and roadside trees.

The DYL organizations should intensify propaganda and education for the children and youth to preserve the cultural relics and take good care of the mountains and forests. School textbooks, magazines and newspapers should also be used to widely disseminate the idea of more beautifying the rivers and mountains of the country to build a paradise where our posterity can live in happiness from generation to generation. Meanwhile, our children and youth should be educated to value and take a good, loving care of public buildings and facilities.

Another most important task of the Central Committee of the DYL is to improve and strengthen the work of the united front among the youth.

The DYL is a mass youth organization that widely rep-

resents young people of different social strata. In other words, the DYL organization can be said to have the character of a united front. Therefore, the DYL Central Committee should see that youths from all walks of life including young workers and peasants are admitted to its ranks and their unity is strengthened.

You should not mistrust or shun even those young men and women who believe in a religion. For instance, you need not fear in the least a religious young man mingling in a body of 80 young workers. Seventy-nine youths cannot succumb to the influence of religion on account of one person. Rather, if a spiritualist young man who professes a religion is left in the company of working youths and educated, he will be remoulded into a builder of socialism.

Yet, some DYL organizations still fail to skilfully tackle the work of the united front among the youth, and continue their practice of giving a wide berth to certain sections of the youth.

Religious young people ought to be given a good deal of Marxist-Leninist education. Yet, on the contrary, some functionaries do not provide conditions for learning the advanced ideas even to those religious youths who are anxious to study Marxism-Leninism. What is worse, a certain school went the length of plucking a pupil who was doing well, simply because he was a son of a pastor. We should thoroughly do away with such practices.

The first requirement for us to conduct the united front work well with the youth is to go deeper among the young people of various social sections. Without coming into contact with them we cannot remould their thinking. However, some Party and DYL functionaries do not clearly know our Party's policy on the united front yet and fail to correctly appreciate from their hearts the importance of the united front work with the youth. That is why they do not pay due attention to the work with the youth of different strata.

We should take along with us those who want to follow us. Why should we forsake them? There is no need to do so.

The youth and students can be of considerable help in socialist transformation of private traders and industrialists. If we encourage the sons and daughters of private traders and industrialists to advise and urge their parents to take part in the socialist transformation of trade and industry, we will be able to achieve a great result.

We should not shun the sons and daughters of the religious men, traders and industrialists and of those who went over to the south, but be friendly towards them and strengthen the work with them. We should educate them in Marxism-Leninism to remould their thinking, and even transform the thoughts of their parents through their medium. Even if their parents do not change their thoughts, the old thinking will live its last days in the generation of the fathers, and the sons and daughters will grow up as a new generation.

A father and a son might differ in party affiliation—one being a member of the Workers' Party and the other, a member of the Chongu Party. We need not worry if the father is a member of the Chongu Party while the son has joined the Workers' Party. We can say this is a welcome phenomenon. For the practice of praying before a bowl of water may last as far as the end of the father's generation, but it will disappear in the son's generation.

The DYL organizations should strengthen the work of the youth's united front by all means and methods. You should not be nervous in the work with the youth of different social strata, but boldly make contact and win them over. Because we are guided by advanced Marxist-Leninist theory, we are sufficiently able to embrace and educate broad sections of the youth and bring them up as fine builders of socialism.

What is most important for the DYL to strengthen the united front work among the youth is to get a firm grip on the hard

core. When the hard-core ranks are strong, the united front work will go off well.

Today our Party, for the country's peaceful reunification, advocates free traffic between north and south Korea and holds that freedom of activity should be guaranteed for the democratic political parties and social organizations in the southern half. You should learn from now how to work with different sections of the masses. Only then will you be able to go to the south and rally broad sections of the youth around our Party in the future when traffic is opened between the north and the south or the country's reunification is realized. If we do not unite the youth in the southern half around our Party, they will join religious organizations or reactionary political organizations.

It is also possible then that the youth organizations in south Korea demand opportunities to come and operate in the northern half. In that case we cannot stop their activities. If, then, our influence fails to work everywhere, the south Korean youth organizations may take away young people from us. So, we should not simply declare for traffic between the north and the south with a loud voice, but first unite our forces firmly and make arrangements so that the enemy may not gain anything in the north.

For this purpose, we should further close up the hard-core ranks, warmly embrace different sections of the youth, strengthen unity with them and educate them in the Marxist-Leninist ideas.

As you saw in the recent machinations of the anti-Party, counter-revolutionary factionalists, they sought to strike their roots where the Party's influence was not felt. In this light, the DYL should approach the unorganized young people and unite with them.

You should know that if we fail to knit together and educate youths, wicked fellows will play tricks among them. In order to be friendly and unite with them, it is advisable to widely or-

ganize sports games, cultural activities and so on. In this way you should make contact and have friendly talks with them, patiently propagating our Party's policies to them. You should do so not only with youths but also with children.

We have stressed this since immediately after liberation. At that time many young people used to go to church. But we could not check them by force because religious belief was free. At the time we skilfully organized cultural and entertainment work and got the young men and women interested in it in order to prevent them from going to church.

Young people always love new things and are fond of cultural and entertainment work. Nevertheless, if you do not organize this kind of activities but conduct work in a dryas dust way on the pretext of doing political work, you cannot win over young people.

I emphasize once more the need to get ourselves fully prepared in case a situation may arise when free intercourse between the north and the south is materialized and conditions are created for both sides to form youth organizations.

In particular, you should pay attention to those young people who believe in religion or whose families are engaged in trade and industry. At the same time, you should not forget that the united front work is a class struggle.

It is especially important to strengthen the work with the young men and women who have come from the southern half and thus prepare in advance cadres who will go and work in the south some day.

In the past our Party and the DYL in the southern part were destroyed owing to the subversive activities of spies and factionalists such as Pak Hon Yong and Li Sung Yop. We must restore DYL organizations in the south when north-south traffic is opened in the future.

For this purpose, we should prepare the ground for this

work from now. If we sit idle without making such preparations and dispatch youths from Hamgyong Province to Cholla Province to form DYL organizations when north-south traffic is realized, we shall encounter great difficulties. However, if we give a good training to youths from Cholla Province and then send them there, it will be easy to form DYL organizations because they are familiar with the local conditions and have many relations and friends to boot.

We derived some lesson from our work in the newly-liberated areas in the past. At first, cadres of local origin were small in number in the newly-liberated areas, and most of the cadres came from other areas. Therefore, the Party Central Committee discharged personnel of newly-liberated-area origin from the army and sent them home, thus bringing about greater success. We must make good use of this experience.

The DYL is not of north Korea but of Korea. Accordingly, an important task of the DYL is to select many staunch young people from among the youth who have come from the southern half and train them as reserves of cadres.

Today we have tens of thousands of youths from the southern half who had joined the Volunteers. They are a very valuable asset for us. There will be various methods of training them as cadres: We can send them to Kim Il Sung University, the Songdo Institute of Political Science and Economics or other educational institutions; we can institute more posts of vice-chairmanship at provincial and county DYL committees and allocate cadres from the south and make them work at the posts to bring them up as reserves of cadres intended for the southern half. When we set up a Central DYL School in the future, we may also set up classes to train cadres from the southern half.

If the young men and women from the south are reared as reserves of cadres, they themselves will also be able to take long-sighted views of their work ahead. They will tirelessly

work with a sense of honour that because they have come from the south they have the responsibility to go and organize DYL organizations in their native places when the country is reunified.

The young people from the south should be so trained as to be fit for work in their native provinces respectively. Because we now have many young people from the southern half, we have a strong possibility to select and train cadres from among them.

Even if the country is now divided, the Korean question will certainly be solved in the future, and the country will not always remain artificially divided as it is now. That is why we must train the cadres from the southern half from now on.

While making full preparations in this way, we must intensify the struggle to bring about the country's reunification.

Now, the Central Committee of the DYL should ensure that the work of the DYL in school is strengthened and Juche is established in instruction and educational work. Establishment of Juche means that Marxist-Leninist theory is applied creatively to conform to the realities of the Korean revolution.

We study Marxist-Leninist theory for the purpose of creatively applying and developing it to suit every stage of the Korean revolution. Carrying out the Korean revolution well immediately means accomplishing a part of the world revolution. Therefore, establishing Juche is not in the least contradictory but rather conducive to internationalism.

Our students should clearly know why and what they are studying for. All of them must pursue their studies clearly aware that they are studying for the sake of the Korean revolution and the building of socialism and communism in Korea.

We also learn foreign languages to carry out the Korean revolution well. In the past the Japanese imperialists taught

their language to us Koreans to convert the Koreans into Japanese. However, we are now studying foreign languages in order to learn the advanced science and technology of other countries and use them effectively for the building of socialism in our country. Such is the angle from which we should study science and Marxism-Leninism at school.

We should also study techniques which are of practical value in Korea. In an agricultural college, for instance, the study of agronomy should be adapted to the soil of Korea. If we acquire techniques unfit for the Korean realities, they will be of no use.

Our youth and students should not waste their energies on useless things just to make a name for themselves. At school teaching and studying should all be in accord with the realities of Korea.

Further, the DYL organizations should resolutely combat the remnants of outworn ideas at institutions of higher learning. Backward thinking always hinders our forward movement. Colleges and universities are also subject to the influence of outdated thoughts. Students cannot be free from old ideas simply because they are young. The DYL organizations should wage an energetic ideological struggle to prevent the old ideas from exerting influence, thus inducing the faculty and student body to act invariably on the line and policies of the Party and uniting them firmly around the Party and the Government.

Because our students suffered bitterly from their life of colonial slavery under Japanese imperialism in the past, they are advancing with great pride in our socialist construction today, and are ideologically steadfast. But we should not content ourselves with it. We must launch a vigorous struggle to check capitalist customs and influence from infiltrating into our schools.

In particular, it is necessary to strengthen the work with teachers in the field of common education. For only when they

arm themselves with the ideas of the Party can they instruct and educate the pupils in correct ideas. That is why we must further strengthen the political education of the teachers in the field of common education.

2. ON THE TASKS OF THE DYL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIELD OF ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

Now I should like to stress some points which concern the DYL organizations in the field of economic construction.

As is specified in the documents of our Party's Third Congress, next year we will set to work on the First Five-Year Plan. We have overfulfilled the Three-Year National Economic Plan with success, thus exceeding by far the prewar level in many fields and solving many problems essential for the development of the national economy. However, this is not enough yet. If we are to carry out the First Five-Year Plan successfully, we will have to overcome many difficulties and hardships.

The technical revolution represents the most important problem in fulfilling the First Five-Year Plan. Therefore, the DYL Central Committee must pay close attention to the technical revolution.

Our country had no machine-building industry before. If we are to strengthen the foundation of our economy, we should develop the branches of the machine-building industry we need. At present we have to develop the mining industry on a large scale, for instance. And this requires the manufacture of necessary mining machines in large quantities.

If we, instead of making necessary machines for ourselves, import them by mining gold and silver and selling them to other countries, there will remain nothing with us, and accordingly,

we will find it impossible to consolidate our economic basis. Therefore, we must further develop the machine-building industry.

Even if an engineering industry capable of producing planes, automobiles and such like is beyond our reach just now, we should have machine-building factories which can produce mining, building, farming and electric machines we badly need. If we do not have them, but import all such machines from other countries, much foreign currency will be needed.

This year we have produced by ourselves the transformers, copper wires and electric motors needed for irrigation projects. As a result, we have been able to economize more foreign currency than the yearly earning of foreign currency by the Holidong, Suan, Songhung and Taeyudong Mines. From this instance alone, we can clearly see how serious the aftermaths of the colonial one-sidedness of industry are and how important it is to eliminate them.

We have already rehabilitated and constructed many factories and enterprises including machine-building factories during the Three-Year Plan. The ones not yet rehabilitated are only those which are difficult to restore because they need a large amount of money and require a high level of technology. Although we have built many factories during the Three-Year Plan, the utilization of equipment at these factories is very low and, accordingly, they fail to turn out products in large quantities. The reason is that we lack techniques to utilize the equipment to the utmost.

Some time ago I visited the Kusong Mining Machinery Plant. The plant was furnished with the latest equipment, but its utilization was very low and the products were of inferior quality. Although we have installed good machines, we cannot operate them to full capacity, increase the variety of products and improve their quality. All this is due to low technical level.

We have now built a huge textile mill equipped with modern machines. However, the fabrics produced there are still of

low quality. Therefore, people demand imported goods. As you see, the cotton fabrics produced in our country fail as yet to satisfy the people.

Some technicians say this is due to the lack of facilities for bleaching and dyeing. True, the lack of bleaching and dyeing workshops may be the reason, but the main reason is the low technical level of our workers.

The same is true of tobacco. If we sell well-processed tobacco rather than raw one, we can earn more foreign currency. However, we cannot do so because the level of our processing technique is low.

Likewise, while we mine large quantities of ores, the rate of dressing-plant output is low because of our backward dressing technique. Our smelting technique, too, is still poor. Although we mine high-quality wolfram ores, we can separate no more than 60-70 per cent of wolfram from them, throwing away all the rest. However, I am told that the figure in other countries is 80-90 per cent.

Fishing requires technique, too. We now have equipment practically enough to catch fish. But our fish catch is not great because of poor technique.

Therefore, the most important task before us is to increase the utilization rate of the existing facilities to the utmost, although it is also important to rehabilitate and construct factories. In other words, it is very important to learn technique so that the existing facilities built during the Three-Year Plan are run to the full and good-quality products are turned out.

The question of technology should be solved not only in industry but also in agriculture. Although we have now embraced 76 per cent of the entire farm households in the cooperative economy, we fail to increase productivity owing to the low level of agricultural engineering. In the present state of things, the superiority of the cooperative economy over the private peasant economy cannot be fully displayed.

Our agricultural cooperative members know little of soil science and also have a poor knowledge of how to apply fertilizers, raise seeds, rationally use farm machines, get rid of the damage by blight and noxious insects and the like. We cannot farm well merely by relying on the experiences coming down from olden times. If agricultural cooperative members are to raise good crops, they should learn agricultural engineering by all means.

As I mentioned at the August Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee and the recent Cabinet meeting, our country's level of technology is still very low. If we are to carry out the Five-Year Plan, we must solve the question of technology by all means.

The DYL organizations should take it as their central task to raise the technical and skill levels of the entire working youth, and wage a vigorous struggle to this end. Cadres who are ignorant of technology cannot guide economic work, either. Therefore, our leading functionaries should also strive to learn technology. Only by so doing can we overtake and outstrip the advanced countries.

If we are to solve the question of technology, the higher learning institutions and specialized technical schools should train good technical cadres and, at the same time, the factories and enterprises should intensify the struggle to raise the technical and skill levels of all the workers and widely introduce advanced techniques into production. Precisely this is the central link in fulfilling the Five-Year Plan.

We have now ample possibilities and conditions to improve the technical level.

At present our situation is fundamentally different from 1946, the year immediately after liberation. At that time college and university graduates were small in number, but today they number several thousands. We also have hundreds of people who have studied abroad. Besides, the number of junior and senior

middle school graduates in factories and farm villages equipped with secondary knowledge is gradually increasing, and many technical books are also being published. So, better results will be attained in improving our technical level provided we do good organizational work.

Some time ago, I visited a factory in Chonchon of Chagang Province, where I inquired into the workers' composition. The factory had 900 young men and women. Nearly 500 of them were middle school graduates and their cultural level was also high. At the Ragwon Machine Plant, too, middle school graduates accounted for nearly 30 per cent of the total number of its young workers.

Taking the country as a whole, nearly 30 to 35 per cent of the youth who have graduated from junior and senior middle schools are allocated to factories and enterprises. This is a big asset for us to raise our technical level, and signifies our progress. We should provide them with technical books and systematically organize technical studies for them, and thus raise the general technical level of our country to a higher plane.

At present the situation in the countryside is little different from the towns. The agricultural cooperatives have very few junior and senior middle school graduates. Therefore, the Party and the Government have taken measures to send junior and senior middle school graduates to the countryside in order to improve its positions.

However, because we Koreans lived in poverty and could not get schooling in the past, we have a tendency now to regard it as a lowly thing to engage in farming after finishing middle school. This is a grossly mistaken idea.

In the present conditions of our country it is impossible to send all graduates of junior and senior middle schools to colleges and universities. We have to raise the technical level in the countryside by making junior and senior middle school graduates play the principal role.

And we should improve the work of the technical supplementary class. At present this class is making a poor showing. It is a "reviewing class" more than a technical supplementary class. We should strengthen the work of this class and raise its quality. The students should thus study in the technical supplementary class for a year such subjects as soil science, fertilizer science, botany, the methods of eliminating the damage by blight and noxious insects, the ways to use farm machines and the procedures of growing seeds before they go out and develop agricultural technology.

Our country's arable land is very small. Therefore, we must raise the *per-chongbo* yields of crops, and this necessitates an energetic struggle to introduce advanced farming techniques.

As you see, an important problem to be solved during the Five-Year Plan is to raise the technical level and widely introduce advanced techniques into production both in industry and in agriculture. In solving the question of technology it is indeed important to put forward new ideas and make inventions, but it is more important in the present conditions to disseminate the techniques invented in advanced countries.

If we develop technology we will be able to markedly raise labour productivity, expand the variety of products, economize in more materials and labour and, furthermore, fulfil the Five-Year Plan with success. During the Five-Year Plan we should break the technical bottleneck and lay the technical basis, though an initial one.

Now, a mass movement for economization should be launched in all branches of the national economy.

Economization is not only a law of economic life under the people's democratic system but also one of the important means to constantly increase production and add to the wealth of the state and society.

A regime of economization has not yet been properly established in all branches, and the serious practice of wasting a good

deal of raw and other materials continues to reveal itself in the course of production and construction.

Let me cite an example. We have now attained the prewar level of coal production—3 to 4 million tons. However, we still fail to supply an adequate amount of coal to the inhabitants. Because we have made little efforts to economize coal.

Although we have now built many new factories, the number of boilers installed in the factories is as yet smaller than before the war. The dwelling houses are also less, and so is the number of kitchens, admittedly. Then, why are we short of coal? Some technicians give many excuses for this. However, we do not believe them. The Presidium of the Party Central Committee discussed this problem on a number of occasions and has come to the conclusion that our workers squander much coal in many places.

According to Comrade Minister of Light Industry, we can economize nearly 20 per cent of coal if only boilers are readjusted well and proper heat insulation arrangements are made. At present the combustion rate of coal is only 60 per cent because we have no arrangements for burning dust coal. Moreover, the steam cools down while passing through pipes owing to the lack of heat insulation, and so we have to burn more coal. As a result, we consume much coal. Like this, coal is being wasted on the one hand, while, on the other, fire cannot be built regularly because of the shortage of coal. What a serious situation this is!

Our people are not well aware of this concrete situation, and so keep asking the Party and the Government for coal. After all, this is a result of the poor husbandry by our factories and enterprises. If the factories and enterprises properly control the heat of boilers and strive effectively to economize coal, a considerable amount of coal will be saved. We must intensify the struggle to economize coal and thus supply more coal for the people's use.

If we are to raise wages for factory and office workers

under the present situation and build many dwelling houses next year, we should launch an extensive campaign to economize raw and other materials from now.

The Central Committee of the DYL should make all the young people have a correct idea of economization and should strive to induce them to take the lead in the struggle to economize raw and other materials including coal, electric power and steel.

Better utilization of the equipment and existing buildings is of great importance in gigantic economic construction.

At present our functionaries often ask for only new factories to be built, instead of thinking to make proper use of the structures we have already built with great pains. I do not know whether this is because it is the vogue of the day to build new things.

For example, the Kusong Mining Machinery Plant demands that a new building be erected, although more machines could be installed in the existing buildings if they were placed closely. If we are to build a new structure without making good use of existing facilities, we need a lot of funds. In North Hamgyong Province there are many private dwelling houses quite fit for use once they undergo repairs, but people there ask the state for money to build only new houses without thinking of repairing them.

All this can be rated as an expression of the old ideas that do not consider state property as valuable as one's own. Our youth should resolutely combat such tendencies and kindly help the managers of their factories and enterprises in the struggle to make a better use of the facilities and the production area.

In order to properly carry out the tremendous tasks of economic construction, the DYL organizations at all levels should further enhance the exemplary role of the youth.

We are going to assign somewhat tough production plans to factories and enterprises next year. The DYL organizations

should ensure the overfulfilment of next year's plans at all costs through a general mobilization of the youth.

Only when we produce a great deal can we further improve the working people's living standards. We have raised wages for factory and office workers. But if we fail to produce as much more goods, the wage raise will prove no use.

In south Korea today Syngman Rhee simply issues money in succession without producing goods. This causes inflation and a continuous hike of prices. We should by no means do the same, nor could we.

Recently we revised the norms of work. And some people say that the work norms have been raised in compensation for wage increase. They say so because they do not clearly understand the significance of revising the work norms. We have recently raised the wages of factory and office workers by 35 per cent on an average, and this has nothing to do with the work norm revision. If the workers fulfil their new work norms, this will mean that though their wages have risen by 35 per cent, their real wages have increased more than that.

It will be good to live in greater affluence by raising the work norms and producing more. But how can it be good to be badly off by keeping the work norms as they are and doing less work? None will say he prefers to work less and remain poor.

In connection with the recent wage increase, we shall have to pay an enormous sum of money amounting to thousands of millions of won to factory and office workers. We should produce large quantities of goods which will enable us to draw in this huge sum of money in order to use it properly for the development of the national economy. To this end we should overfulfil the production plans. If we fail to carry out the production plans, the prices will inevitably rise. In that case the real wages cannot go up in spite of the 35 per cent increase of wages.

The DYL Central Committee should bring the entire youth to a keen realization that they should fulfil and overfulfil the

production plans come what may, and should launch a mass struggle to this end.

In many factories and enterprises a great number of youth shock brigades and youth workteams have been organized and are now giving a fine showing. The DYL organizations should strive to further raise the exemplary role of youth workteams both in the fulfilment of production plans and in the struggle for economization. The youth shock brigades and youth workteams should be made a mighty impellent force in the emulation drive for increased production.

Lastly, the newly elected Central Committee of the DYL should endeavour to win great confidence from the youth by acquitting itself well of its duties.

Indeed, it is a fact that you have been elected to the DYL Central Committee this time because you enjoy the deep confidence of the youth. But you should not be satisfied or become self-complacent with this. You are people who represent millions of Korean youths, and so you must play the role due to the members of the DYL Central Committee.

No man can be flawless. When one makes even a trifling mistake in one's work, it is important to correct it perseveringly. There should never be disparaging each other and making mischief between people. And nobody is allowed to remain indifferent like an outsider towards the matters that are to the fore.

All members of the DYL Central Committee should actively help those comrades who are working at leadership posts of the DYL. At the same time, the comrades who work at the leadership posts should always be modest, acquire a work style whereby they conduct all their work relying on the members of the Central Committee and deal with matters after discussing with them, and guarantee collective leadership in work. Further, the members of the DYL Central Committee should always play an exemplary and core rôle at their work places. As the saying:

goes, example is better than precept. Only when you act in an exemplary way first, will all the youth follow the example.

And the members of the DYL Central Committee should timely find out the opinions of the youth in the course of work and correctly judge whether they conform to the Party's line and decisions or not, and present them, if they are just ones, to the Central Committee of the DYL and, as for bad opinions, should give correct explanation to make them have a correct understanding.

All members of the DYL Central Committee should rely on the youth, learn from them modestly, value their opinions and proposals, unite with them closely, and faithfully carry out their own duties.

The Party Central Committee is satisfied with the newly elected Central Committee of the DYL, and is firmly convinced that the members of the DYL Central Committee will surmount all difficulties and hardships in close unity and achieve great successes in the fulfilment of their duties.

ON THE TASKS OF THE YOUTH IN THE BUILDING OF SOCIALISM

**Speech Delivered at the National Meeting
of Young Builders of Socialism**

March 19, 1958

Dear young builders of socialism,

Today our young men and women take part in the building of socialism with high pride and great hope.

Our youth reared and trained by the Workers' Party of Korea always struggled courageously, in hearty response to the Party's call, for our people's welfare and national prosperity both during the war and in the postwar years.

Our fine young people demonstrated unparalleled heroism and bravery in the hard-fought Fatherland Liberation War against the armed invasion of the US imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique; they fought at the cost of their precious lives to defend even an inch of their land and a height and accomplished feats which would go down in the history of the country.

In order to make a beautiful and blissful land of their country they had defended with their own blood, our youth displayed great labour enthusiasm and every creative initiative in the struggle for the postwar rehabilitation and construction of the national economy.

All the successes in the construction of our country which is rising again from the frightful war debris are attributable to the precious creative labour of our working youth who know no hardship and fatigue.

With a view to turning our country into an advanced socialist state with an independent industry and a developed agriculture, building beautiful towns and villages and making our people's life happier still, our young men and women have done everything in their power at factories and mines and in farming and fishing villages.

Our country now has the foundation of such a splendid socialist industry and has nearly completed socialist transformation in the rural areas, thus creating conditions for the building of a more beautiful, free and happy socialist society. All this is because the youth, dependable helpers to our Party, stand firmly in factories and farm villages and on the defence line.

All the great successes achieved by our people in the post-war years derive from the indomitable fighting spirit of our young people. Under our Party's leadership, you have played the role of a shock force in the labour endeavours to create new things.

The Central Committee of the Party highly appreciates the fact that as true sons and daughters of our people and dependable helpers to our Party, our young men and women have overcome all difficulties and trials honourably and fulfilled their assignments with credit.

On behalf of the Party Central Committee I extend my warm thanks to all the young men and women who have always responded faithfully to our Party's call and are fighting heroically to carry out its policies, and heartily congratulate the young builders of socialism.

Comrades,

In order to reunify our country peacefully, the Third Con-

gress of our Party put forward the revolutionary task of successfully building socialism in the northern half of our Republic, thus further developing the politics, economy and culture of the Republic and turning the democratic base of the northern half into a decisive force to achieve national reunification and independence.

The recent Conference of the Party discussed the First Five-Year Plan drafted in accordance with this revolutionary task.

The basic objects of the First Five-Year Plan are to further strengthen the economic foundations of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and solve in the main the problems of food, clothing and housing for the people.

During the plan we should lay the basis for socialist industrialization, wind up the formation of agricultural co-operatives and further strengthen the cooperative economy organizationally and economically, and at the same time, make the socialist economic sector more solid in all fields. This is the demand of the law governing the economic development in our country.

Only by so doing can we further develop the productive forces, root up all sources of exploitation and poverty and raise the material and cultural standards of the entire people.

This is essential to do away thoroughly with the colonial backwardness of our economy, strengthen the foundation of an independent national economy and convert our backward agrarian country into an advanced industrial-agricultural state.

This is also essential to hasten the peaceful reunification of our country and lay the material basis for our people's prosperity and welfare in the future.

In order to carry out these historic tasks, we should keep sticking to the line of ensuring the priority growth of heavy industry while at the same time developing light industry and agriculture as outlined by our Party immediately after the

ceasefire, and pay close attention to the proper adjustment of economic construction and the improvement of the people's living conditions.

In the industrial sphere, we should continuously strengthen the fuel-power bases, meet the home demands for ferrous metals, improve the technical equipment of all branches of the national economy by further developing the engineering industry, steadily expand the building-materials industry to cater to the construction work under way on a tremendous scale, keep developing the chemical industry concentrating on the production of chemical fertilizers and chemical fibres, and continue to develop heavy industry branches directly related to the people's livelihood. At the same time, in light industry we should steadily increase the production of fabrics, develop the food industry in a big way and intensify the struggle to expand the variety of daily necessities and raise their quality.

If we carry out these tasks in industry, the per-capita output of major industrial products in 1961, the last year of the Five-Year Plan, will be: 975 kwh in power; 963 kilogrammes in coal; 70.4 kilogrammes in pig iron; 64.1 kilogrammes in chemical fertilizer; 176 kilogrammes in cement; 18 metres in fabrics; and 62.3 kilogrammes in fish.

In agriculture we should lay the main stress on the increased production of grain and, at the same time, develop the cultivation of industrial crops, stockbreeding, fruit growing and silkworm raising. For this purpose we should carry out irrigation projects and river improvements on a wide scale to avert natural calamities, increase the supply of fertilizer, gradually mechanize farm work, and strive to raise the utilization of land and the per-unit-area yields by introducing advanced methods of farming.

In this way we will endeavour to hit the target of producing 3.7-4 million tons of grain.

During the Five-Year Plan we will increase the area under

irrigation by over 190,000 *chongbo* and protect more than 100,000 *chongbo* of arable land against flood damage through river improvements. Besides, in order to consolidate the victory of socialism in the countryside, we should transform the peasants' consciousness along socialist lines and push ahead vigorously with the rural cultural revolution.

As for capital construction we have decided to make priority investments in productive construction, while building more than 200,000 dwellings in the countryside and over 300,000 in towns. This will be the first step in the solution of the housing problem.

In the sphere of trade we will improve the supply of commodities to the people through an unintermittent growth of state and cooperative trade and ensure the complete victory of the socialist trade through an intensified competitive struggle against individual profiteers, thus eliminating the practices of intermediary exploitation.

In the educational and cultural spheres we will further strengthen the training of technical cadres, so that the initial demand for technicians will be met, and introduce compulsory junior-middle-school education.

Such are the basic objectives of development of the national economy decided upon at the Conference of the Party held a few days ago.

If we successfully carry out the huge assignments of the Five-Year Plan, our country will come to have the basis of an independent industry with its heavy and light industries and a developed agriculture capable of basically averting the damage of natural calamities.

We must, and can, accomplish these great objectives.

We have a beautiful country and a wealth of underground resources. Our people hold power in their hands and have an advanced socialist industry and a cooperative socialist agriculture. We have a Marxist-Leninist party seasoned through

an arduous struggle and a brave, industrious and talented people led by the party and rallied closely around it. The peoples of the socialist camp give us positive support and assistance in our just struggle, and the peoples throughout the world are encouraging us.

We have every condition and possibility for building up our country into a beautiful, rich and blissful land.

Our youth should devote all their vigours and talents to carrying out their assignments with a great hope for the future and a firm confidence in victory.

Comrades,

Our youth are charged with great duties in achieving this magnificent goal set by our Party.

I am going to dwell on some tasks confronting you.

First, in order to fulfil the First Five-Year Plan all our young men and women should work more actively to carry out their assignment in all spheres of the national economy. What we are now creating and building by the sweat of our brows is all intended for the youth's future happiness and the prosperity of all generations to come.

The young people should be fearless in any work at any time, take the lead in the struggle to overcome hardships, and be brave in creating the new and discarding the old as befitting future masters.

They should become the most dependable workers of our Party in the revolutionary struggle and staunch builders of socialism.

Today no honour is greater than that of being a socialist builder, and nothing is more worthwhile than dedicating all youthful enthusiasm, wisdom and ability to the socialist construction of the country.

In our country the working people's labour is not geared to the exploiting classes' acquisition of wealth but to their own well-being and the prosperity of their country.

Long gone is the dark age when our toiling youth were oppressed and exploited, and broad vistas are opened up before our young men and women.

We should usher in a bright new age for ourselves. We have already embarked on the road of opening up a new age. We have by now achieved considerable successes in working out a new, socialist era. A bright socialist society can be built only by the creative labour of the toiling millions.

Our youth are no longer the youth of old times. They are all advancing towards socialism and communism and strive to be men of a new type with lofty characters, fine builders of socialism.

The ranks of fine socialist builders have no room for old-type, degenerate persons who hate to work, live fast and do harm to the state and society like parasites.

In order to be youths of a new type with noble socialist characters the young people should acquire a new moral code whereby they enjoy work and participate actively in socialist construction, carrying out their assignments creditably. Labour tempers people, cultivates noble moral qualities in them and remoulds their consciousness.

All our young men and women without exception should further develop a love for labour and play an exemplary role on the labour front of industry, agriculture and the rest of the national economy.

The youth represent a really great force on the labour front. Our young people hardened in the flames of the severe war exhibited a great power in the labour efforts for the post-war rehabilitation and development of the national economy.

Many Labour Heroes and labour innovators have emerged from among the ranks of our youth. The young people have always taken the bull by the horns in all fields of the national economy.

As in the past, so on the labour front to fulfil the First

Five-Year Plan, too, our young men and women should lead the van and display all their enthusiasm.

When strong, vibrant and valiant youths turn out as one in the labour efforts, there is not the slightest doubt that our economic construction of socialism will advance ever faster.

Second, the young people should master new techniques and act as pioneers in disseminating advanced technology.

Socialist economic construction requires new techniques. The socialist production relations have already won a decisive victory in the urban and rural areas of our country. This fundamental change in the economic relations demands corresponding technical innovation.

Unless the technical revolution is carried out in all fields of the national economy, it is impossible to ensure the complete victory of socialism. Without abolishing the technical backwardness of our national economy, we cannot consolidate the foundation of an independent national economy nor convert our country into an advanced industrial-agricultural state.

When others were carrying out the technical revolution and building a modern industry, our forefathers indulged in telling old tales and reciting poems, not knowing how the times were changing. That was why our country fell behind the civilized world and, in the long run, perished.

We should catch up as soon as possible with technologically advanced countries. At present the further development of industry, agriculture and all other branches of our national economy depends decisively on technological progress.

Without steadily improving technology through the introduction of new techniques, we cannot guarantee a high tempo of production growth in industry, nor solve the questions of further developing the processing industries and increasing the variety of products and radically improving the quality of manufactured goods.

It is needless to say that in agriculture, too, we cannot

Our people and all the youth must always sharpen vigilance against this manoeuvring of the enemy, combat all saboteurs and subversive elements and give them no chance of gaining foothold.

In order to arm themselves firmly with socialist patriotism, our young men and women should clearly realize the true nature of the exploiting system and the superiority of the socialist system before anything else.

Our youth who have grown up after liberation have no first-hand knowledge of the cruel exploitation by the landlords and capitalists. They must surely know how the landlords and capitalists exploited our workers and peasants in the past and how cruelly the US imperialist monopoly capital and the landlords and capitalists are now exploiting the working people in south Korea.

Socialist society is a society which has done away with all forms of exploitation for good. Herein lies the essential characteristic of the socialist system totally different from all societies of the exploiting classes.

In our country power is in the hands of the people and the basic means of production, which have been socialized, are used in the interests of all the people, and the exploiting system has been generally abolished in towns and the countryside. We are struggling to get rid of all exploitation for good.

The youth should know all these things clearly. Only then can they hate the exploiting classes and exploiting system, fight bravely against the enemies who try to restore them in our country, firmly safeguard the socialist gains, and vigorously advance towards the complete victory of socialism.

Our socialist patriotism categorically negates national nihilism.

Our people and all the youth should love their country's beautiful rivers and mountains and their native places and strive to build them into more beautiful and blissful places.

And the Party and the Government provide the working youth with all conditions for learning techniques by widely organizing factory technical schools, evening technical schools, correspondence-course education, short courses and the like and strengthening the pass-on-technique system.

The task is that our youth should learn advanced technology strenuously by taking full advantage of all conditions and possibilities provided by the Party and the Government.

If all the young people numbering millions acquire advanced technology and become well versed in their jobs, they will make a great force. Then, we will be able more successfully to solve all problems of socialist economic construction, and our national economy will progress more quickly.

Our youth should perform this honourable task by all means.

Third, our young people should have a strong spirit of socialist patriotism.

Through our people's heroic struggle under the leadership of our Party, the building of socialism is going on successfully in the northern half of the Republic.

The socialist economic sector has now won a decisive victory in all fields of the national economy. The socialist system established in the northern half of the Republic provides the basis for our people's welfare and prosperity.

Our young men and women should hold dear the socialist gains won by our people at the cost of sweat and blood and firmly defend them against the enemy's encroachment.

In particular, we are standing face to face with the enemy. The more successfully our socialist construction progresses, the more viciously the US imperialists occupying south Korea and the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique, their stooge, manoeuvre to subvert the building of socialism in the northern half of the country.

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Our people and all the youth should love their country's beautiful rivers and mountains and their native places and strive to build them into more beautiful and blissful places.

The young people should take over fine cultural heritages left over by our ancestors and bloom and develop them further still. They should study our people's long history and inherit their priceless revolutionary traditions. They should treasure and love everything that is progressive in our country and enhance their sense of national pride.

Socialist patriotism has nothing in common with nationalism or national chauvinism. Socialism is internationalistic in essence. One cannot love one's country unless one becomes a genuine internationalist, and one cannot be true to proletarian internationalism if one fails to be a staunch patriot.

The youth should endeavour to further cement friendship and unity with peoples of the socialist states and strengthen solidarity with the progressive people throughout the world. Our young people should be armed more thoroughly with the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

They should further intensify their study of Marxism-Leninism. No matter where they may work or what they may specialize in, every youth should make it their duty to study Marxism-Leninism.

Marxism-Leninism is the compass for the revolutionary struggle. It teaches us the law of social progress and serves as an indicator to judge everything correctly.

We study Marxism-Leninism to grasp its verities and apply it creatively to the specific conditions of our country. It is therefore necessary to study, along with the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism, the concrete realities of our country and make a deep study of the Party's policy, the application of Marxism-Leninism to our realities. In this way all youths will shape a steadfast Marxist-Leninist world outlook and further confirm their confidence in the victory of our revolution.

It is an important characteristic of the youth to have a high hope for the future and a lofty ideal. Our young people

should endeavour to acquire a sound mentality and character and should not tolerate but combat the outdated customs.

All our youth should be optimistic about victory, take a bright view of the future, and possess a noble moral quality as men of a new type.

Fourth, the youth should play the vanguard role in the struggle to remould the thinking of all the working people along socialist lines and to push ahead with the cultural revolution in town and country.

At present the thinking, customs and cultural standard of our working people lag way behind their socio-economic conditions. The mental remoulding of the working people and the cultural revolution are major components of the socialist revolution.

The socialist economic sector has already achieved victory in our urban and rural areas. Our working people are rid of poverty and their material standard is rising every day.

Further development of our national economy demands that all the working people raise their cultural and technical levels rapidly. Therefore, the mental remoulding of the working people and the cultural revolution are presented as pressing tasks before us.

In our country compulsory primary education is already effected and compulsory junior-middle-school education is expected to be introduced during the Five-Year Plan. Our youth should take an active part in the preparatory work for the introduction of compulsory junior-middle-school education.

The young men and women should endeavour to positively diffuse the knowledge of advanced science and technology among broad sections of the working people and raise their general intellectual level. Our youth should not only make efforts to acquire the knowledge of the middle-school level or above in the near future, but also actively participate in adult education so that all the working people may obtain

the knowledge of the primary- or junior-middle-school level or upward.

Meanwhile, the youth should lead the struggle to eradicate all backward things remaining in the minds of the working people and correct their old customs in towns and the countryside. They should intensify socialist education among the working people, thus eliminating the remnants of feudal and capitalist ideologies and equipping them with the collectivist spirit of helping one another and the spirit of valuing and taking good care of common property.

Success in doing away with all that is backward in our working people's way of life and customs and building up all life in a scrupulous and cultured way in towns and villages, depends chiefly on the zeal and efforts of the young people.

Our youth should be not only fine socialist workers but also pacemakers in carrying out the cultural revolution in our country.

In order to carry out their honourable tasks creditably, our young people should be physically strong.

The youth should see to the improvement of hygienic work and public health services in their work places, farm villages and at home. At the same time, our youth should harden their bodies by actively developing physical culture and, through this, cultivate a strong fighting spirit. In this sphere, too, we must catch up with advanced countries.

Comrades,

The DYL and the young people affiliated with it are honourable reserves and helpers of our Party.

As in the past, so in the future, too, all young men and women should safeguard our Party's unity and cohesion and resolutely struggle against all anti-Party counter-revolutionary factionalists.

DYL organizations should close their ranks further still, mobilize young people for the endeavours to fulfil Party

policy and train them to be staunch builders of socialism. They should bring up large numbers of progressive elements in their ranks and thus constantly replenish our Party force.

I hope that all our youth, rallied more closely around the Central Committee of our Party, will bravely overcome all difficulties and carry out their tasks with credit.

I am firmly convinced that our young people will uphold their high honour as dependable helpers to our Party and always faithfully respond to its call.

ON THE DUTY OF EDUCATIONAL WORKERS IN THE RAISING OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Speech Delivered at a National Conference
of Active Educational Workers

April 25, 1961

You are successfully carrying out the honourable work of educating and training 2,500,000 children and young people, our country's future masters, to be Communists worthy of complete trust.

On behalf of the Party Central Committee, I would like to begin by expressing my gratitude to you teachers who are devoting yourselves to the education and training of our country's children and youth and by wishing this conference great success.

I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to speak briefly about a few questions related to the education and raising of children and young people.

As many comrades stressed in their speeches, the Party has given the educational workers the important job of educating and training our younger generation to be reliable builders of socialism and communism, to be fully developed, excellent Communists. This is a very difficult and weighty task.

Upholding the Party's policy, you have fought devotedly

and are attaining significant results now in the carrying out of this difficult task.

I am pleased with the fact that the education of the children and young people is going well in our country, and highly appreciate what you have accomplished. Of course, our work has many shortcomings. To carry out this difficult job successfully, we should display more energy and enthusiasm and use all our intelligence to a greater extent.

We are now living in a new society. You yourselves are all new men who have grown up, educated in the era of the Workers' Party. You are Red educators engaged in the education and training of a new type of man in a new society. We must bring up men and women of the new society by applying new educational policy and methods totally different from those used in the old society. Our Party's policy on communist education is a correct one, that we must follow today in creating the new man.

The work of remoulding people along communist lines is of great importance in the building of a communist society where everyone can live well.

Socialist society is the first phase of communist society. To build this socialist society, the creation of material and technical foundations must go hand in hand with the transformation of man's consciousness. Even though the socialist transformation of the relations of production is completed and new technology introduced, we cannot claim that the building of socialism has been completed as long as the people, the masters who control society and technology, are not remoulded.

By the way, remoulding people is much more complicated and difficult than transforming the social system or developing technology.

The material conditions of society determine man's consciousness, and the latter changes more slowly than the former. Old ideas and habits are very persistent. Even after the material conditions of social life are changed, old ideas and habits

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hang on for a long time, are passed on from one person to another and taken over.

Characteristic of the change in ideological consciousness is that, unlike the change in the material conditions of social life, it is less tangible. In building a factory, you clearly see the foundation being laid one day, the first storey going up the next, then the second storey the day after. In the case of building a machine, there is also a clear distinction between what has been done and what has not—today a certain part is made, another tomorrow, and then finally all parts are assembled. But man's consciousness is not visible, nor can we measure the degree of its transformation. After all, the kind of ideas a man has can only be judged by his behaviour. And the degree of development of consciousness varies with individuals, and the content of each man's thoughts is extremely complex.

Therefore, the work of transforming man's consciousness requires long and patient effort, and it must be carried out scientifically on the basis of careful study. Educational work is a very important and, at the same time, a very difficult job.

In any society schooling holds a vital place in educating people. Particularly, the farther socialist construction advances and the nearer we draw to a communist society, the greater becomes the schools' duty to fulfil the cultural-educational function of the state.

Home education, social education and school education cannot be separated from each other; they must always go hand in hand and must be properly integrated. The education of people starts at home, its foundation is laid at school, and then it is perfected in the course of social education.

Schools undertake the education of man in his childhood and youth, the most impressionable period of life, when mental and physical growth is rapid. Children and young people are most eager to discover things that are new; they are filled with strong aspirations to do the important, the excellent, the ex-

traordinary. They are ready to follow examples which deeply impress them.

Needless to say, in this period home and social education are also necessary, but teachers have the greater responsibility. It is no exaggeration to say that our children and young people's growth as valuable people depends on how the teachers educate them. Teachers have the heavy responsibility of replacing the parents in bringing up their children and young people into the competent men and women required by the Party and the state. From time immemorial, therefore, people have regarded teaching as a sacred job and have had great respect for the educators of the new generation.

In our society teachers are also respected, and the Party, the state and all people expect a great deal from them. You yourselves ought to have a greater sense of honour and responsibility in the light of the high expectations that the Party and the state have for you. As the principal of the Yaksu Middle School said in his speech just now, the job of teaching these days is an honourable revolutionary task.

To educate and train their pupils and students to be Communists, the educators themselves, first of all, should become fine Communists and revolutionaries.

There is an old saying: Example is better than precept. This means that your deeds should be a model for others. To educate children and young people, teachers must set examples by their own actions. The teachers themselves, therefore, must become excellent Communists equipped with communist ideology and the lofty moral traits of a revolutionary. If a teacher has ideological or moral defects, no one will respect him or believe his words, however fine they may be.

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Our educators of the coming generation must completely throw off the many pernicious ideas left over from the old society. They must stand on the educational front as Red revolutionary fighters armed with communist ideology.

Communists are not extraordinary people. Anyone who fights selflessly to emancipate people from all sorts of exploitation and oppression and to provide them with a rich life can become a Communist. Moreover, in our society where the people are masters of the country and society, it is not so difficult for a man to become a Communist. Anyone who resolutely combats the old ideology and makes sincere efforts to arm himself with our Party's ideology can become a Communist. There is not the slightest doubt that especially you, our educators, who have been constantly trained by our Party and have continuously worked hard to carry through its lines ever since liberation, can become fine Communists. I firmly believe that all of you, without exception, will become excellent communist educators armed with our Party's Red ideology.

Now, a few words about the communist education of the children and young people.

Many people think communist education is something mysterious. In the past they considered it an almost impossible task to accomplish. But, actually having faced the issue and carried on this work in earnest, we realized that there is nothing mysterious about it at all. We have already accomplished a great deal and accumulated rich experience in this field.

Our experience shows that the cultivation of a spirit of love for people, friends, the organization and the collective in the children and young people is of prime importance in their communist education.

In a capitalist society, individuals compete with each other and struggle to beat the other man down in order to enjoy an abundant life exclusively for themselves. In a communist society all people are equally well-off. We are not building communism so that only a few people can live in luxury; we are building it so that all the people can work and be prosperous. In a communist society, people have common interests and aims and form a close, comradely relationship of mutual assistance.

In this society, all the people are one big family, harmonious and united, helping each other and sharing joys and sorrows under the slogan of "One for all and all for one".

In this society selfishness, which means seeking only personal enjoyment and glorification, cannot be tolerated. A person who has this kind of selfish mentality can neither build a communist society, nor live in it. To become a Communist, one must get rid of selfishness and learn to love other people.

Our children and young people must love their parents and brothers and sisters in the home, love their teachers and friends at school, and, after going out into society, love all the working people. We must educate our future generation to acquire this habit from childhood on. Only a person who loves others will enjoy the love of others and get along harmoniously in collective life.

Sometimes we come across people who prefer a solitary life. There are those who would like to live in isolated houses by themselves, enjoy themselves alone and avoid the company of others. This type of person is very cold and indifferent to others' happiness and misfortune. Such people cannot become revolutionaries.

To become a Communist, you must place the interests of the people and the collective above your own. You must not be concerned only about yourself but learn to care for your comrades and the people. In fact, in carrying on revolutionary work together with our comrades over a long period of time, we become more attached to them than to our families. No one is dearer to us than the revolutionary comrades whom we have rescued or who rescued us from adversities, with whom we have shared life and death, the bitter and the sweet. That is why the collective of revolutionary comrades is more united and harmonious than any family. Revolutionaries fight for their comrades and their revolutionary collective even at the risk of their lives.

Such collectivism is, in the final analysis, based on the love of man. Only those who love their comrades and the people can love their collective. It is necessary, therefore, in communist education to cultivate in our children and young people the spirit of love for their friends and the people so that they may develop the spirit of collectivism.

Individualist heroism characterized by self-importance, and arbitrariness marked by hugging only one's own opinions while belittling those of others, are both expressions of capitalist selfishness and harmful to the unity and amity of the collective. To root out these evil ideas completely, it is necessary to cultivate the habit of loving the collective from the earliest years possible.

The home and school are also collectives. At home children and young people ought to love their parents and brothers and sisters, at school their fellow students and teachers, and in the community their neighbours. Thus, they must learn to love their country and people and devote themselves completely to the struggle for the Party, the state and the people. Only those who are educated in this spirit can overcome every difficulty with ease, contribute to the rapid development of society and live in harmony and happiness in a communist society.

What is important in education for collectivism is to convince the children of the great strength of the group. From the days of kindergarten and the Juvenile Corps' life, we must clearly demonstrate to children that when the collective pools its efforts, it can fully accomplish tasks which go beyond the power of any individual. Thus, everybody must be trained to have faith in the strength of the collective, to rely on it in their everyday life and to fight for it.

Another important thing in communist education is to teach the younger generation the spirit of valuing and caring for common property.

In our society all valuable property is the people's common

property. All the means of production and transport—factories, mines, forests, fields, railways and ships—belong to the people, and all the cultural and public health establishments such as schools, hospitals and theatres also belong to the people. All this property belongs not to any individual but to all the people; it serves our present generation and will also serve future generations. This common property is a priceless asset indispensable for the enjoyment of a good life by all members of the collective. It follows, then, that if you are to love the collective, you must learn to protect its common property.

We must also treat our roads, buildings and streets, and all the property of the state and society with great care. The houses we live in today may be occupied by others tomorrow. The chairs we use today may be turned over to others tomorrow. We are obliged to take good care of our houses, our chairs and our desks; we must love all of our schools and factories.

In the final analysis, patriotism is an expression of collectivism. The patriotic spirit is manifested, above all, in love of the people and careful attention to the people's property. To become a patriot you must love your family and friends, love your neighbours and the inhabitants of your native village and love your people; you must love your school, factory and village and take good care of all the property of the state.

To neglect common property while only looking after your own possessions is an expression of bourgeois ideology.

We have built many houses, schools and theatres. But there are examples of buildings becoming unserviceable within a short space of time because people do not value them and take good care of them. This is highly regrettable.

Even when we plant a tree, we must be well aware that it is for our own well-being and that of our descendants, and therefore, we have the obligation to care for it well. They say that at the Yaksu Middle School the pupils have been taught not to make even one mark with their knives on the chairs from

the first day at school until graduation. This is a very good thing. I was told that once when a visitor to the Yaksu Middle School began sharpening a pencil to write something, a pupil watching him immediately extended his open palms to catch the shavings. The pupils are so anxious to keep their school, which they clean with the utmost care, neat and spotless. They told me that the man who was sharpening his pencil was deeply moved. All of our youngsters should become like that pupil.

Patriotism is not an empty concept. Education in patriotism cannot be conducted simply by erecting the slogan, "Let us arm ourselves with the spirit of socialist patriotism!" Educating people in the spirit of patriotism must begin with fostering the idea of caring for every tree planted on the roadside, for the chairs and the desks in the school. You have to begin with what is within the grasp of the younger generation, things that relate to their lives, and then gradually move on to educating them to defend consciously the interests of the country and the people. There is no doubt that a person who has formed the habit of cherishing common property from childhood on will grow up to be a valuable patriot.

Another important thing in communist education is to educate the children and young people to love work.

In a capitalist society, working people are mistreated and work is regarded as humiliating. Accordingly, they unconsciously think that an idle life is a good thing. In our country, too, many people used to think that the luckiest man was he who did not work. When admiring a handsome baby boy, people would remark that he was destined for an easy life without work. And when it was a pretty girl, they would say she was good enough to be the first daughter-in-law of a rich family. Our forefathers, who suffered from backbreaking toil, envied those who ate bread without working and wished that good luck would come their way so that they, too, might live this way.

Even now, some think that in a communist society all peo-

ple can live by just loafing. This is an erroneous view. A communist society is not one in which people eat the bread of idleness.

A communist society is one where everyone works and lives happily. As a matter of course, work in such a society will become much easier as technology develops. Then, all arduous and difficult labour will be mechanized and automated; distinctions between heavy and light work and between mental and physical labour will disappear. Work will become joyful and pleasant, not painful; it will be a necessity of life. Even then, however, work will still be required. All wealth is the product of labour. Without work society cannot be maintained or advanced.

The point is, who is the work done for? In capitalist society the working people work for the capitalists, not for themselves. The fruits of labour do not become the possession of the people but are appropriated by the exploiters. In such a society the workers have no reason to be zealous and work is only a painful thing. In socialist society, however, the fruits of labour are at the disposal of the workers and the popular masses. Therefore, in our society work is a sacred, creative thing; it is an honourable task serving the prosperity of the entire people and of the country. Under our system those who are exemplary workers command the people's respect and love because they are doing so much more than others for the good of the country and the people. We can say that our country's Heroes of Labour are fine patriots who faithfully serve the country and its people.

There are many loafers in capitalist society. But in our country all exploitation of man has been eliminated and no loafing is allowed. Idlers, in a word, are parasites of society who live off others. As there are many such parasites in capitalist countries, the working people cannot be well-off. But in our society everyone works. Therefore, we can produce more wealth than in capitalist society and everyone can live prosperously.

Those who used to be wealthy in the past complain that their life is worse today than it was under capitalism. Of course, at that time, the landlords and capitalists were better off than now because they appropriated for themselves the fruits of many people's labour. The exploited masses, however, lived miserably. The only ones who complain that they are worse off now than before are the former landlords and capitalists who have not yet been reformed.

Some people think study has nothing to do with work. But this is wrong. In the final analysis, we study to acquire the knowledge and techniques essential for work. We have no use for impractical knowledge.

Formerly, some people could not even write a letter properly, although in old-fashioned private schools they read through the *Analects* of Confucius and *Discourses* of Mencius like priests chanting sutras. There were educated persons among the anti-Japanese guerrillas before, but some of them did not know how to apply their knowledge. So we called them "locked chests of knowledge".

Mental labour is as useful to people as physical labour. Those doing mental labour can invent good machines. But if it is to be fruitful, mental labour must necessarily be combined with physical labour. To invent a machine a person has to become acquainted with machines by actually handling them and he must listen to the views of the workers. Mere fancy at a desk will get you nowhere.

We learn in order to work, and we can improve our learning through work. Therefore, our studies should necessarily be combined with work.

We must get the pupils and students to realize that work is sacred and very precious. We must educate them to hate the landlords and capitalists who do not work and live in luxury by exploiting others. In addition, we must cultivate in our students the habit of industriousness from the earliest years, impart

knowledge in correlation with work and help them to consolidate their acquired knowledge in the course of work.

Another important matter in communist education is to bring pupils and students to understand the superiority of the socialist system.

The socialist system which has been established in our country is the greatest revolutionary gain won by our people. They can be happy and our country can prosper and develop rapidly because we have set up a socialist system which is free from exploitation and oppression and under which the people are the masters of power. We must tell the pupils and students how many of our patriots and revolutionaries underwent harsh struggle to establish this social system, and we must bring them to understand clearly how far superior our social system is to the old one.

It is important to tell the younger generation about life under the old system and contrast it with our people's happy life today. Let us take education, for example. The difference between pre-liberation days and the present is very great. Before liberation the sons and daughters of workers and peasants could not go to school or even imagine receiving a college education. But now everyone in our country goes to school without paying and anyone who wants to can go to college. We must give many such examples to our children and young people so as to explain the superiority of the socialist system and teach them that they must love this system and struggle to defend it.

Today the younger generation has a vague notion of landlords and capitalists and does not clearly understand what our people's life was like before liberation.

The revolution is not over yet in our country, and the exploiting system of landlords and capitalists still remains in the southern half of our fatherland. We must fight them there and also build socialism in south Korea in the future.

Consequently, by comparing our country's past and pres-

ent, by differentiating the contemporary northern half of the Republic from south Korea, we must bring the pupils and students to a clear understanding of distinctions between the landlord and capitalist system and the socialist system, and we must educate them to fight to defend our socialist system and carry the Korean revolution through to its conclusion.

Furthermore, it is important to imbue the younger generation with the spirit of cherishing the future.

To love the future is an important feature of a revolutionary. Revolutionaries fight, not for the sake of an easy life for themselves, but for the sake of a brilliant future, a new happy life for the generations to come, surmounting all hardships and trials and devoting all that is precious to them.

But the philistines are only interested in themselves and shun the struggle in an effort to preserve their own safety and pleasure, playing up to and yielding to the old forces.

In south Korea the US imperialists are now preaching to the people that the way to guarantee the securest and happiest life is to throw away their ideals, adapt themselves to conditions as they are, and seek momentary pleasure. In this way they try to paralyse the revolutionary consciousness of the working people and corrupt the youth. Men without ideals, men who do not love the future, cannot become revolutionaries.

Revolutionaries always struggle energetically against what is old for the victory of the new because they love the future and the new. Men and women who love the new, that is, the future, cannot be conservative and passive. They cannot be content with only the present; they want to go ahead continually to a still better future.

Many Communists died without seeing the world as it is today. However, they fought stubbornly, firmly confident in the victory of communism. Though they did not survive to see our joyful existence today, they lived a lofty and worthwhile

life, and their heroic exploits in the struggle have been immortalized.

Capitalism has outlived its day and is now falling to ruin. The future belongs to communism.

To struggle for the future today means to fight for the victory of communism. The people who love the new, who love what lies ahead, are sure to become Communists. A Communist is the kind of person who cherishes the ideal of building a communist society and resolutely fights to translate this ideal into reality.

In regard to the question of educating our children and young people to love the future, I would particularly like to stress the cultivation of revolutionary optimism.

The revolution is a hard and complex task. To carry out a revolution, that is, to eliminate the old and create the new, you have to overcome many difficulties and pass through many ordeals. If you lose courage, become pessimistic and despondent whenever faced with difficulties, you cannot become revolutionaries. The anti-Japanese guerrillas fought through immeasurable trials and hardships, but their lives were always cheerful and full of revolutionary optimism. The revolutionaries were not in the least disappointed, nor did they lose courage even when the enemy encircled them ring upon ring, or when they were thrown behind bars or mounted the scaffold. It was because they were firmly convinced of the justice of their cause, of the victory of the cause of communism and of the bright future. This is the attitude of a revolutionary who loves the future.

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle we met with many difficulties, but we never wasted tears in the face of these difficulties. We cried only when we were deeply moved. There may be times when the revolutionary struggle suffers a setback, but that is only temporary. Communism will certainly triumph in the end. Therefore, you should not be daunt-

ed by momentary failure. You must recover from it and win victory anew by displaying even greater revolutionary optimism.

Neither did we lose confidence in victory for a moment during our temporary retreat in the Fatherland Liberation War. Many foreign comrades who visited our country admired the Korean people for not showing the slightest signs of discouragement, and for being very cheerful and vigorous in spite of their country's crisis. We retreated temporarily at that time, but we knew very well why we were doing it—not because we lacked strength or fighting spirit, but because we were short of guns. We were firmly convinced that if we had more weapons, we could crush the enemy again because our people's fighting spirit was great and our People's Army courageous. We can get weapons anywhere. But such a fighting spirit, such confidence in victory, cannot be obtained any place else. Without such faith, difficulties cannot be overcome and victory is impossible.

After the armistice we also had many bottlenecks. The Yankees thought that it would take us about a hundred years to get on our feet again. Had we been defeatists, we probably would have thrown ourselves on the heaps of ashes and wailed. But our Party and our people, full of revolutionary optimism, struggled heroically, completed the job of rehabilitation in a matter of two to three years and then the immense tasks of the Five-Year Plan in two and a half years, thus radically changing the face of our country. Together with you, we all witnessed and directly participated in our people's great forward movement, and experienced their victory.

We must resolutely combat defeatism and pessimism, depression and stagnation. We must make sure that everyone works gaily and joyfully with redoubled courage at all times.

In educating our pupils and students, I think it is essential to pay profound attention to the matters I have just mentioned.

The object of our school education is to train builders of communism, armed with communist ideology and with the knowledge and technical skill necessary for building a new society. Knowledge detached from communist ideology is useless to us, because we are marching forward towards communism. We must further strengthen the communist education of all our students and guide them to live and study always in a communist way.

In educating children and young people it is important to overcome the negative by the force of the positive. Our long experience has firmly convinced us that this is a very effective method of educating people. Overcoming the negative by the force of positive example is the embodiment of our Party's mass line in educating the masses.

The masses aspire to the positive, and they are capable of overcoming the negative and creating the positive. Therefore, important in the education of the masses is to discover their strong points, widely popularize them and encourage them in every way to help the masses willingly rectify their deficiencies.

At school it is advisable to make exemplary facts widely known to the pupils and students and educate all of them through these examples. Criticizing the negative and punishing those who have committed errors is also a method of education. Nevertheless, it is more effective to use the method of positive influence in educating the broad masses. It is in the nature of things that good deeds are done voluntarily. Even when a person has done something laudable, he does not necessarily become a good person if he did it under compulsion or pressure.

Imitating others, we once wrote satirical comments in our country to expose the negative phenomena. But this did not suit our real conditions. Our people, who have led a highly developed cultural life from ancient times, have a great spirit

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Imitating others, we once wrote satirical comments in our country to expose the negative phenomena. But this did not suit our real conditions. Our people, who have led a highly developed cultural life from ancient times, have a great spirit

of inquiry into the truth and a very strong love of justice. We can say that to give value to truth and morality over wealth and power is a beautiful traditional trait of our people which has been handed down through the ages. For a nation with such a strong moral sense, influence through positive examples is much more effective.

The guardhouse system has been abolished in the army, and the policy of influencing by warm comradely affection and example has been adopted in its place. The result is that discipline has been strengthened and the unity between soldiers and commanders has been consolidated still further.

Transforming people in the Chollima workteams is also based on the method of influencing by positive example. By using the method of positive influence, the Chollima riders are now successfully transforming into good men, into trailblazers, those people who had been considered totally unmanageable. We can say that the method of influencing the negative by the force of the positive has already proved itself in practice as a very effective method of education.

Pupils and students especially like to follow teachers' examples. They are innocent and very sensitive. All of them want to take the right path and avoid the wrong one. Good examples make a very deep impression on them. The instructive tales teachers told us in our childhood still remain vivid in our minds. It is no exaggeration to say that whether or not the pupils and students quickly become Communists depends upon whether their teachers set them good, positive examples. We must actively promote the positive characteristics that are developing among the children and young people and set as many positive examples for them as we can.

I would also like to stress another method of educating the children and youth: we must not neglect minor things but start with them and proceed to major ones.

Educating people in a communist way is a difficult and

important question. In educating people, however, you must start from the little things. We cannot develop them into Communists by only stressing abstract principles, neglecting the concrete realities of practical life. Education of the children and young people especially must start with details related to their daily life. They may seem small, but they will gather and grow.

Therefore, teachers must delve into all details of the students' lives, correct and never overlook even minor shortcomings, and promote and never neglect even the minor positive examples.

In educating people as Communists, it is necessary to nurture the core and rely on it. This core must be encouraged among both teachers and students. When the ranks of the core are steadily expanded and strengthened, everyone can be educated in a communist way.

We have now laid down the new task of educating and transforming all the popular masses into Communists through the nuclear role of our Party members. We are striving to accomplish this.

In the education of the children and young people, the teachers, before anyone else, must play the nuclear role. If collectives of Red teachers are formed and go among the pupils and students and make strenuous efforts to build up the ranks of the core, great successes will be achieved in the communist education of the children and young people.

Finally, I would like to emphasize the need to strengthen physical education at school.

Physically weak people cannot fully participate in the revolution. That is why I have continued to emphasize the question of physical culture since the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In the army examinations are given in three subjects: tactics, shooting, and physical training. Tactics are wisdom

in fighting the enemy; shooting is skill in destroying the enemy. In other words, they are concerned with the knowledge and techniques indispensable for fighting. But a person who is physically weak cannot fight the enemy and win, no matter how clever or how highly skilled he may be. However well a cripple has mastered the art of shooting, he cannot approach and fight the enemy.

The same is true of the building of socialism. Knowledge, skill, and a sound body must always go hand in hand. In order to put the science and technology taught at school to practical use, we must have a strong body. It is obvious that a weak and sickly person cannot do anything for the good of the country, no matter how excellent he may be at his studies. But there are some teachers who, ignoring this simple truth, make light of physical education in their work. We must correct this tendency.

There is a good reason why from ancient times on they have said that knowledge, morality, and a strong physique should go together. While educating the pupils and students in communist ideology and imparting to them the necessary knowledge and techniques, we must be deeply concerned about building their bodies. We must always guide them to keep themselves neat and clean and be active in training their bodies. Thus, we must educate all the pupils and students to be a new type of man, developed in an all-round way—good at studies, work and sports.

Our Party pays great attention to the education and training of the children and young people, and has established a correct policy to deal with it. Firmly united around the Party Central Committee, you must strive with greater enthusiasm to carry out the Party's educational policy.

I hope that with this conference as a turning point, you will exchange and generalize the rich, useful experiences you have accumulated in the battle to implement the Party's edu-

cational policy thoroughly, thus bring your work onto a higher stage of development. I wish you new, splendid successes in educating and training our coming generation to be builders of socialism and communism.

ON THE TASKS OF THE LEAGUE OF SOCIALIST WORKING YOUTH

**Speech Delivered at the Fifth Congress of
the Democratic Youth League of Korea**
May 15, 1964

Dear comrade youth delegates,

Today the work of the Fifth Congress of the Democratic Youth League of Korea is attracting great interest not only among our young men and women but among all the people. The whole Party and the entire people extend warm congratulations to your congress and wish it success in its work.

Our Party and people boundlessly love and treasure our fine young men and women, have faith in their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative powers, and place great hope in them. Our youth and their militant organization, the Democratic Youth League, enjoy the deep trust and love of the Party and the people because of their infinite loyalty to the Party and the revolution and because of their great accomplishments on behalf of the country and the people.

The Korean youth have travelled a path of arduous but glorious struggle.

In the days of Japanese imperialist rule our youth consistently resisted Japanese imperialist colonial oppression and fought

courageously for their liberties and rights, for the liberation and independence of our nation.

Under the leadership of Korean Communists, numerous patriotic youths, waging a heroic anti-Japanese guerrilla struggle with arms in their hands, set lofty examples as young communist revolutionary fighters and demonstrated to the whole world the revolutionary mettle of Korean youth. The anti-Japanese armed struggle not only raised to new heights the national-liberation and communist movements in our country, but also established the brilliant traditions of the youth movement.

Our youth, who have inherited the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and have been educated and reared by the Workers' Party of Korea, have always responded faithfully to its call as a reliable reserve of our Party.

After liberation our youth, led by the Party and rallied closely under the banner of the DYL, took an active part in establishing the people's power, carrying out democratic reforms and restoring and developing the national economy and national culture in north Korea, thereby greatly contributing to the building and consolidation of the revolutionary democratic base in north Korea.

During the Fatherland Liberation War against the armed invasion by US imperialism and its henchmen, our youth defended the independence and honour of the country with their blood, displaying the highest patriotic devotion, indomitable fighting spirit and courage. The great services rendered by our youth in the Fatherland Liberation War will be an eternal beacon in the history of our country and will be remembered for ever by our people.

Not only did our youth fight valiantly to safeguard the country from enemy encroachment, but they also displayed extraordinary revolutionary zeal and creative energy in the struggle to build a land of bliss for the people on their own soil.

In the trying years of postwar rehabilitation and construc-

tion, the youth, tightening their belts and fighting a hard-fought battle together with all the working people, reconstructed factories, restored railways, and built new towns and villages on the ashes of those destroyed.

Our youth have always volunteered to take on arduous and difficult tasks and have acted as a shock brigade in the building of socialism. The great Chollima Movement has fully demonstrated the burning revolutionary zeal of our working people and youth for building a new, socialist society faster and better and their inexhaustible creative powers and talents. Taking part in the Chollima Workteam Movement, numerous young men and women under the leadership of the Party have made great innovations in work, study and life, and have performed brilliant feats of labour in all spheres of socialist construction. Joining efforts with their elders, our young builders of socialism have in a brief span of time built an independent socialist industry and a stable socialist agriculture, brought national culture and art into brilliant bloom, and are remoulding themselves and all the working people into new men of communist type.

The beautifully constructed, ever-prospering cities and villages of our country and the happy life of our people today are associated with the lofty, meritorious struggle of the young men and women of heroic Korea. Our youth have creditably fulfilled the historical mission assigned to them as true sons and daughters of the Party and the people, as young revolutionary fighters in defence of the country against foreign aggression and in the formation of a new social system free of exploitation and oppression, and as young builders in the conversion of their once backward, impoverished country into a rich, powerful and civilized socialist state.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, I pay a high tribute to the achievements of the DYL over the past 18 years and extend warm thanks to our DYL members and the entire

youth who, through their heroic struggle, have added to the strength and honour of their socialist country.

Comrades, socialist construction in our country continues to progress rapidly today.

Our socialist system is displaying its great superiority, and the political and economic independence of the country is being further consolidated. The people's basic requirements for food, clothing and housing have been met, and their general standard of living is improving daily.

At present our working people are struggling to attain the eminence of socialism and markedly improve the people's life in accordance with the programmatic line set forth by the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. Thus, the Seven-Year Plan, a great programme of socialist construction, is being successfully carried out.

With the triumph of the socialist revolution and the progress of socialist construction, a great change has taken place in the life and character of the youth.

Today our youth are all socialist working youth who live, work and study under the socialist system; they are all fighting for the common ideals of socialism and communism. In the course of revolutionary struggle and construction our youth have become more steeled and both their political consciousness and their cultural level have been further raised.

All the youth are rallied firmly around our Party and the Government of the Republic; they are full of revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activity. Our youth have acquired the admirable traits of working diligently, living simply, and fighting on courageously for a better future without resting on their laurels or succumbing to difficulties. Also more evident among the youth is their beautiful spirit of communist morality—working devotedly for the Party and the revolution, for the country and the people, advancing and living happily together by helping and leading each other forward, striving to be foremost in under-

taking difficult jobs, and unhesitatingly sacrificing one's self for the sake of the collective and of one's comrades.

We can proudly say that we have raised a fine and reliable new generation to carry forward the revolutionary cause of our Party and people.

All this shows that our country's youth movement has entered a higher stage of development. The decision of your current congress to reorganize the DYL into the League of Socialist Working Youth is in full accord with the changed realities and the requisites for the development of the youth movement in our country.

We must develop the League of Socialist Working Youth, a reliable reserve of the Workers' Party, into a more powerful militant organization of Korean youth who fight for socialism and communism. Youth League organizations should be solidly built up at all levels, organizational life in the League steadily strengthened, and political and ideological work pursued vigorously and without interruption among the entire youth. In this way the role of the Youth League and the youth should be further enhanced in all political, economic and cultural spheres.

First of all, the LSWY and all Korean youth should be boundlessly loyal to the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea. Our youth should rally closely around the Workers' Party, arm themselves firmly with its ideology and endeavour to execute its lines and policies with all their energies and talents.

Second, our youth should take an active part in socialist construction. The youth should struggle to consolidate and develop the socialist system established in the northern half of the Republic and build the northern half into an indestructible base of the Korean revolution, into a more solid stronghold of the communist movement in our country.

Third, the Korean youth should take the lead in the struggle of the entire nation for the reunification of the country. Our young people, in firm unity with the patriotic, democratic youth

in south Korea, should fight ever more resolutely and courageously to drive the US imperialists out of south Korea, crush their henchmen and achieve the complete liberation and independence of our nation.

Fourth, the Korean youth should strengthen their solidarity with all the progressive youth of the world and, in unity with them, fight against imperialism and for peace, democracy, national independence and the victory of socialism.

By resolutely continuing the struggle to fulfil their historic tasks under the leadership of the Workers' Party, our LSWY and all the young people will hew out their way to a happier future for themselves, perform new, great feats for the country and the people, and will contribute to the common cause of progressive youth and people of the world.

1

Comrades,

Youth are the advanced fighters for social progress and the new generation that represents the future of society. Exuberant vitality and fervent energy, courage, fearlessness and persistency constitute their characteristic features. The youth are responsive to what is new, have a strong enterprise, and love justice and truth, for which they fight through thick and thin. Because of these splendid qualities, young people can assume a very important role in the social revolution and in the building of a new society.

However, whether or not the youth can really play a fundamental role in social progress depends on the kind of leadership they receive, their education and training. Only when they are led and educated properly, can all their fine qualities come to

the fore. Only then, can they contribute greatly to society and the people and develop into reliable workers representing the future of their country and nation.

In our country it is precisely the Workers' Party of Korea that leads the youth movement, educates young people in progressive ideas and indicates to them the correct road of struggle.

The Workers' Party is the leading force of our people and the General Staff of the Korean revolution. Our Party is a glorious party which has sprung from the deep roots of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. It is an invincible party which has been tried and tested in the course of great revolutionary struggle. By creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to Korean realities, our Party always charts a correct line of struggle for the popular masses and confidently leads them to victory.

Neither freedom and happiness for our people, nor development of the youth movement, nor a brighter future for our youth is thinkable without the leadership of our Party.

Our Korean youth should always be loyal to the leadership of the Workers' Party, wherever and under whatever circumstances they may be working. Party loyalty must be basic to the activities of the youth organizations and all young people of our country.

Party loyalty implies defending and safeguarding the Party, rallying firmly around it and fighting through thick and thin to put all its lines and policies into practice.

The LSWY should establish the Party's ideological system more thoroughly in all of its organizations, from the Central Committee to the primary organizations, and among all young people, and rally them more closely around the Party. Our youth should resolutely defend the lines and policies of the Party, persistently endeavour for the execution of its policies and devote all their youthful energies and talents to carrying them through to the end.

Our youth are the Workers' Party's reserve and the future masters of our country. The further advancement of our revolution and the future of our country rest with them. When the youth grow into the Party's Red fighters, fully qualified politically and ideologically, our revolutionary cause will continue to advance vigorously and our country will become more prosperous.

The political and ideological education of the youth acquires greater importance today especially in view of the historical epoch in which our younger generation is living and of the momentous mission to be entrusted to them.

Our youth are living in the most glorious age in our country's history, an age that began with the bloody struggle of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and was brought into bloom by our Party and people through their heroic struggle. You are living in an age in which our society is being remoulded along revolutionary lines and the centuries-old backwardness and poverty of the country being abolished to make a leap forward along the road of progress and civilization, an age of great struggle for the complete liberation of our nation and the building of a unified, independent and prosperous country.

Our youth are young revolutionary fighters and young builders born in this great age and creating a new and glorious history of the country. Our younger generation is entrusted with the sacred task of carrying forward the brilliant revolutionary traditions and achievements of the struggles born of the Korean communist movement from the time of the anti-Japanese armed struggle to present socialist construction, and of ensuring the complete victory of socialism and communism in Korea. The youth can fulfil this lofty historic mission devolving on them only when they are politically and ideologically well prepared.

Therefore, the most central task of the LSWY should be the political and ideological education of the youth.

Above all, the youth should be armed firmly with the ever-

victorious Marxist-Leninist theory as well as our Party's ideology and purpose.

Marxism-Leninism is the theory of scientific communism and the guiding ideology of our Party. Only with a knowledge of Marxism-Leninism can a correct judgment of the ever-changing national and international situation be formed and the correct path be found to the victory of the revolution, and the struggle be unwaveringly sustained with firm confidence in the socialist and communist future, however complex and difficult the circumstances. Our youth should make tireless efforts to learn the great theory of Marxism-Leninism and acquire the communist world outlook.

Marxism has been developed and enriched in the struggle against all varieties of reactionary bourgeois ideology and opportunism. The struggle between Marxism-Leninism and various ideological trends antagonistic to it is the expression of the class struggle in modern society—a struggle that will continue as long as the class struggle exists. Therefore, the struggle for Marxist-Leninist knowledge is not a mere theoretical pursuit but a sharp ideological struggle.

In the international communist movement today, revisionism has appeared and is frantically attacking Marxism-Leninism. The modern revisionists, like all revisionists in the past, are trying to castrate the revolutionary essence of Marxism-Leninism and replace it with Right opportunism. Complying with the demands of the imperialists, they themselves have not only given up revolution, but are out to prevent others from making revolution. Placing their hopes especially on those youths who lack Marxist-Leninist culture and revolutionary tempering, the modern revisionists attempt to spread the poison of opportunism among them and disarm and corrupt them ideologically.

The Youth League should further strengthen the ideological struggle to bar the revisionist trend from infiltrating the ranks of the youth movement in our country. The vigorous pursuit of

Marxist-Leninist education for youth must embrace the anti-revisionist struggle, in order to enable our youth to discern clearly for themselves what true Marxism-Leninism is and what revisionism, in order that they will firmly oppose revisionism and defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism.

To master Marxism-Leninism means to grasp the essence of this theory and know how to apply it in revolutionary practice. We should learn the ideology and methodology of Marxism-Leninism so that we can apply Marxism-Leninism in our revolutionary practice. We should make a profound study of this theory in combination with the realities of our country, the strategy and tactics of our revolution and our day-to-day work, and turn it into our powerful ideological and theoretical weapon for revolutionary struggle and constructive work.

A struggle against dogmatism must be waged in the study of Marxist-Leninist theory and the experience of the international communist movement.

The dogmatist tries to swallow the experience of other countries whole and copy it mechanically. He neither studies the national characteristics and historical conditions of his own country nor endeavours to apply Marxism-Leninism creatively in conformity to the actual conditions of his own country. If one slides into dogmatism and loses his independence, he will, eventually, tend to rely only on others losing faith in his own strength and blindly imitate what others do, failing to distinguish right from wrong.

Our youth should oppose dogmatism and establish Juche more thoroughly in raising their ideological and theoretical levels as well as in practical work. The study of our country's past and present and the history of the struggle of our people should be strengthened among the youth, and their sense of national independence and their national pride should be further stimulated.

The basic task of Korean youth is to complete the Korean

revolution and build socialism and communism in Korea. To fulfil this task, our youth must study profoundly the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and, along with it, the lines and policies of our Party which are its creative application to Korean realities.

Only through the study of our Party's lines and policies can the correct strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution be grasped and the correct path be found in all our work. A thorough knowledge of the Party's lines and policies is essential for thinking and acting in pursuance of Party objectives, for acquiring confidence and developing a fighting spirit and enthusiasm in the struggle to carry out the Party's policies.

Our youth should constantly study the lines and policies of the Party to grasp the essence of its policies and deeply realize their correctness and vitality. Thus we should see to it that the Party's lines and policies become the ideas and the firm conviction of the youth themselves and serve as the guide to all their activities.

What is particularly important in the ideological education of the new generation is class education and education in the revolutionary traditions.

Today a fierce class struggle is being waged on a worldwide scale between the international working class and the reactionary forces of imperialism. The class struggle continues in socialist society, too. In particular, our country is divided into the north and the south, and we are struggling for the completion of the national-liberation revolution while building socialism, in direct confrontation with US imperialism, the chieftain of world reaction.

We must not become complacent on the ground that the socialist system has already triumphed, that the exploiting classes have been abolished and our standard of living has improved in the northern half of the Republic. Rather we must further strengthen class education and education in the revolutionary

traditions among the entire working people, particularly among the rising generation.

The young people should know how ruthlessly the imperialists, landlords and capitalists oppressed and exploited their parents in the past, and they should not forget that even now the people in south Korea are undergoing indescribable sufferings under the reactionary rule of the US imperialists and their stooges. The youth should be fully cognizant of the aggressive and predatory acts committed everywhere in the world by the imperialists headed by the US imperialists, of the plight of the peoples who have not yet been liberated.

Our youth should at all times deeply study the glorious revolutionary traditions built up by the anti-Japanese guerrillas and their struggle achievements and learn from their lofty revolutionary spirit. The more their conditions of life are improved, the more deeply our youth should bear in mind that our socialist system and new, happy life are precious gains won by the arduous struggle and enormous sacrifices of their revolutionary forerunners.

Thus, the entire youth should fully realize the aggressive nature of imperialism and the exploiting nature of the landlord and capitalist classes, hate them more fiercely and fight more staunchly against imperialism and the exploiting system. All our youth should fortify themselves firmly with ardent ideas of socialist patriotism and with the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

It is important to educate the youth in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and an indomitable fighting spirit.

We must be prepared to defend the revolutionary gains and achieve the complete reunification and independence of the country by our own efforts, and to build socialism and communism in our country with our own labour and internal resources. The youth should bring into fuller play their spirit of self-reliance to seek out what is in short supply, produce what is wanting,

and courageously surmount all difficulties. The revolutionary attitude towards work and the revolutionary mode of life should be established more thoroughly among the young people.

It is a characteristic of the youth to cherish great ambition and ideals and fight passionately for them. The youth should be educated in the spirit of loving the future and always be inspired to fight on gallantly with burning aspiration for the socialist and communist tomorrow and with a firm confidence in victory. Each place they work, each place they study and each place they live should glow with the passion of youth, be permeated with revolutionary optimism and marked by a bright and lively atmosphere.

All youth should thus become communist fighters who are infinitely loyal to the Party and the revolution and creditably fulfil the revolutionary tasks set by the Party.

2

Comrades,

Under the leadership of the Party our working people have established an advanced, socialist system and laid solid foundations for an independent national economy in the northern half of the Republic. Our socialist system and the foundations of our independent economy constitute the source of our people's liberty and well-being and a powerful material guarantee for the reunification and independence of the country and for the victory of socialism in the whole of Korea.

An important task confronting the LSWY and the youth today is to consolidate and develop the socialist system established in the northern half of the Republic and further increase the might of their socialist country.

Socialism and communism can be built only through the conscious, creative labour of millions of working people. The youth especially who are vigorous and courageous, constitute a great force on the labour front in the building of a new society.

Our youth should cultivate a communist attitude to labour and take the most active part in the labour campaign for socialist construction.

The basic criterion of a Communist is an honest attitude to labour. Only he who sincerely and energetically works for society and the entire people and constantly tempers himself through work can become a true Communist.

Our young men and women must love work and regard it as most honourable and they must hate and repudiate laziness and loafing as an expression of the ideas of the exploiting classes. All our youth should demonstrate a conscious enthusiasm and devotion to work and voluntarily observe work discipline.

As the shock brigade on socialist construction, the youth should always take the lead in performing arduous, difficult tasks and work with all their energies and talents in industry, agriculture and all other fields of the national economy. The entire youth should display the communist spirit of industry to a high degree and devote themselves to the gigantic labour efforts, thus performing new and more brilliant labour exploits in socialist construction.

The building of a developed socialist society necessarily presupposes the technical revolution. Only when the working people's enthusiasm for work is combined with modern technology is it possible to achieve a high level of productive forces commensurate with socialist society and produce a greater abundance of material wealth while working with ease.

Today our country is in a period of overall technical reconstruction of the national economy. Relying on the foundation of our own heavy industry which we have already laid, and enlisting the creativity and talents of our working people, we

must equip all branches of the national economy with modern machinery and technology and introduce the achievements of modern science into production on a massive scale.

It is the youth, receptive to new things and highly enterprising, who should take the lead in fulfilling the tasks of the technical revolution. On the young socialist builders of our times rests the historic mission of turning our country, once far removed from technological civilization, into a strong and wealthy state with a modern industry, as well as emancipating from heavy labour our working people who had long suffered from all kinds of grinding toil under colonial rule. The entire youth should devote all their wisdom and talents to carrying out this honourable mission to which they have been assigned.

Our youth should be most active and bold in introducing and popularizing new techniques. Young people should strive to do away with backward handicraft techniques everywhere and to mechanize and automate production processes, and to set up new norms and new records that surpass the old technical norms.

One of the most important questions in the technical revolution is to tap the wisdom and creativity of the broad masses and properly combine science with experience. Great and more impressive successes can be achieved in technical development only when the young workers and peasants and the young scientists and technicians help and learn from each other and only when bold suggestions and original ideas advanced by the youth are combined with the experience of the proficient elders.

Young builders of socialism should display this spirit of co-operation to a high degree in order to make collective technical innovations in all branches of the national economy.

If our youth are to be active participants in the technical revolution, they must have scientific and technical knowledge.

Many qualified scientific and technical youth cadres should

be trained continuously, and all young people should acquire more than one skill. Every young socialist builder should make unremitting efforts to raise the level of his technical knowledge and skill, and should master the techniques in his own speciality.

The socialist working people should not only increase the nation's wealth by their creative labour, but should learn to value and care for the common property of society and manage the economic affairs well.

As real masters of the country, our youth should assume the attitude of masters who bear responsibility for the economic life of the country.

Our young people should value common property above private property and vigorously combat all practices of damaging it. The youth should value, protect, and efficiently manage all productive establishments and installations including factories, mines, farms, fishing grounds, irrigation facilities, railways, harbours and roads, as well as all cultural and public health institutions such as schools, hospitals, libraries and theatres. They should value and conserve all the mountains and rivers in their country, and cherish and carefully look after even a tree and a blade of grass as the people's property.

Everyone should be deeply concerned about the development of the state and the joint economy, managing all the large and small state properties efficiently and thriftily, and endeavouring to assure that they are most effectively used for improving the welfare of the people. Young people should work persistently to beautify our country's mountains and rivers still more and build well-planned towns and villages nice to live in.

Our youth, as new men of the new society, should also become the vanguard fighters in creating a new cultural life of socialism. The youth should keep their towns, villages, work places, schools, homes and all neatly and in a cultured way.

Thus, all the backwardness left to us by the old society

should be eliminated and every part of our country turned into a flowering socialist paradise.

The most important factor in expediting the building of socialism, particularly of the socialist countryside, is to constantly strengthen unity, and ensure closer cooperation, between the working class and the peasantry, between young workers and young peasants.

We are confronted today with the huge task of building a socialist countryside. We must get rid of the backwardness of the countryside as compared to the towns and gradually eliminate the distinctions between them by vigorously pursuing the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside and consolidating and developing the cooperative farming. The successful fulfilment of all these tasks is impossible without the leadership and assistance of the working class to the peasantry.

It is a sacred duty of the working class, the young workers in particular, to support the countryside. While accelerating industrial development and improving the building of towns and workers' districts, the young workers should help the young peasants in every possible way. More active assistance should be given to the countryside in all technical, cultural and ideological fields, and more young workers should go to the countryside.

The rural youth are directly entrusted with the honourable task of building a socialist countryside. Our youth working in the countryside should have a high sense of honour and responsibility for their momentous mission, and should work more energetically to accelerate the building of a socialist countryside with the assistance of the working class. The youth should take the most active part in the fulfilment of the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside to turn all our farm villages into prosperous and cultured socialist villages equipped with modern technology.

When the working class and peasantry, young workers and young peasants forge ahead in firm unity and close cooperation, industry and agriculture will develop rapidly, the socialist towns and rural areas will prosper still more, and workers and peasants alike will enjoy a bountiful and cultural life.

Defence of the country is the most sacred and honourable duty of our youth. To defend our socialist country is to safeguard the great revolutionary gains our people have won in hard struggle under the Party's leadership; it is to protect the happy life of our workers, peasants and all other working people, and to defend our revolutionary base which is the guarantee for the complete liberation of the Korean nation and the victory of socialism throughout Korea.

To counter the enemy's aggressive manoeuvres we should sharpen our revolutionary vigilance, maintain an alert and ready attitude, and further strengthen the national defence power.

The youth in the People's Army, together with all soldiers, should continue to reliably defend the revolutionary gains and welfare of our people from the enemy's encroachment by maintaining the impregnability of the country's defence line.

Together with the People's Army, the entire Worker-Peasant Red Guardsmen and the youth should perform the duty of defending the country from their respective posts.

Thus, our youth and working people, while staunchly defending their beloved country with a rifle in one hand and a hammer and a sickle in the other, should accelerate the construction of socialism in their country.

Our youth, students and children should study, study and study in order to acquire a wealth of knowledge needed in the building of a new society.

Discipline in study should be intensified among the students; their zeal for study should be further encouraged; and education should be closely combined with productive labour

so that all students may acquire an adequate general scientific as well as specific technical knowledge.

All youth should study while working and work while studying. Young workers and peasants should study hard so that they may answer the Party's call for acquiring more than one technical skill and that all of them may reach the level of engineer or assistant engineer in the future.

Youth should also have a knowledge of literature and art and attain a high level of cultural development. They should be encouraged to enjoy the reading of literary books, and to participate in mass activities related to literature and the arts more vigorously.

Strengthening communist moral education among the youth is an important task of the Youth League.

Our youth should fight resolutely against individualism and selfishness, and further foster a spirit of devotion to the collective and the organization, to their comrades and the people. They should always rely on the collective and the organization in their activities, and work devotedly for the collective, for society and for the people. All youth should fight for the common ideals and goals, helping and leading each other forward according to the communist principle of "One for all and all for one".

Our children and youth should love their parents, brothers and sisters at home, their teachers and friends at school and, when they go into society, they should deeply love their comrades and all the working people. All young people should love and respect their elders, and learn open-mindedly from their mature experience.

Children and youth should also be modest, courteous, and neat in appearance, and should strictly observe public morality.

At the same time, we should make the children and youth more fit for work and national defence by popularizing physical culture among them and making it a part of their life.

In this way our new generation should all become able builders of socialism and communism, armed with the revolutionary spirit of the working class, and equipped with knowledge, morality and a strong physique.

The great Chollima Movement must be further extended and developed in our country to continue to promote socialist construction at a rapid pace.

The Chollima Movement is an all-people's movement for continuous innovations in all spheres—economy, culture, ideology and morality—and for expediting socialist construction to the maximum. It is an excellent school of communism in which the collective innovation movement in production is closely combined with the work of educating and remoulding the working people.

Through the further expansion and development of the Chollima Workteam Movement among the youth, all young people must be developed into Red fighters for our Party, able builders of communism, whose revolutionary zeal and creative talents must be mobilized to the maximum in the labour efforts for socialist construction.

Our young builders of socialism should once more make a great innovation and a leap forward in all fields of the national economy by prodding galloping Chollima with fresh spurs.

3

Comrades,

The supreme national task confronting the entire Korean people and youth is to put an end to the colonial rule of US imperialism and to accomplish the national-liberation revolution in south Korea.

The US imperialists have been occupying and lording it over south Korea for nearly 19 years now. They have completely turned south Korea into their colony and military base for aggression, and have driven the south Korean people into a hell on earth where famine and poverty, terrorism and murder prevail.

At present the working youth of south Korea are ill-clad and hungry, suffering twofold and threefold exploitation and oppression; numerous youths wander the streets, deprived of the opportunity of learning and denied employment. Schools are commercialized and fascistic while youth and students are pressed into the puppet army and, under the brutal oppression of the US imperialist aggressors and their stooges, are forced to level their guns at their fellow countrymen, their brothers and sisters. The youth of south Korea are subjected to intolerable insult and humiliation and even their right to exist is menaced constantly.

The south Korean youth must extricate themselves as soon as possible from this deplorable and distressing plight. An immediate end should be put to fascist suppression and terrorism against the youth of south Korea, and democratic liberties and rights assured them. All children and youth, especially the sons and daughters of the working people, should be given the opportunity to receive an education, schools should be democratized and student youth should be provided with complete freedom to study science. Employment should be given to all young workers, and their working and living conditions radically improved. All youth should be allowed to take part freely and fully in political and social activities.

Youth in south Korea must win all these liberties and rights and come to enjoy a happy life as does the youth in the northern half of the Republic.

Youth's destiny is always associated with that of the country and the nation. South Korea's youth can break with their

present misery and forge their way to a bright future only when our nation wins complete liberation and independence. The complete independence and sovereignty of our country cannot be achieved, nor is the liberation of the south Korean youth thinkable unless the US imperialists are driven out of south Korea and the traitors to the nation who collaborate with them, such as the landlords, comprador capitalists, and pro-Japanese and pro-American elements, liquidated.

The youth of south Korea, jointly with the workers, peasants and all other sections of its people, must fight resolutely to topple US imperialism's colonial rule and to achieve the reunification of the country.

South Korean youth must stand up as one in the struggle against the aggressive forces of US imperialism, to expel the US troops from our territory.

The youth and students must condemn and check the barbarities committed by US troops against their parents, brothers and sisters, and must not allow the aggressors to go on a rampage. The US aggressive army should come up against the resistance of the youth everywhere and find no foothold anywhere in our territory. All the youth in south Korea should oppose forcible conscription and resolutely reject any collaboration with the US aggressors.

The youths who have been dragged into the "ROK army" by the US imperialists and their stooges are for the most part sons and daughters of the working people, especially workers and peasants. They must not train their guns on their parents, their brothers and compatriots, in blind obedience to the orders of the US imperialists, but should stand on the side of the people. The young officers and men of the "ROK army" should extricate themselves from the shameful position as the US imperialists' tools for aggression. They should fight against foreign imperialism and its henchmen in behalf of their own nation and working people.

While fighting against US imperialism, the youth in south Korea should struggle against the puppet regime there, which is nothing but its tool of aggression. The south Korean puppet clique is now working hard to push south Korea under the dual yoke of US and Japanese imperialism even by ushering in the Japanese militarist forces. The south Korean youth should fight to end the fascist suppression perpetrated by the puppet clique and its policy of selling out the country, to overthrow the puppet regime and set up a genuine people's power.

Youth play a very important part in the national-liberation struggle. The youth and students of colonial and dependent countries have a high national consciousness and strong anti-imperialist sentiments. It is precisely the youth who fight most courageously against chauvinistic contempt and oppression.

The south Korean youth have a brilliant tradition of valiant struggle against foreign imperialist aggressors. In the days of Japanese imperialist rule, south Korea's student youth demonstrated the ardent patriotic spirit and revolutionary stamina of the Korean youth in massive anti-Japanese struggles, among them the Kwangju Student Incident.

Also, the Syngman Rhee puppet regime, backed by the US imperialist arms, was toppled primarily by the heroic struggle of south Korea's student youth.

Braving the enemy's barbaric suppression and terrorism, the south Korean youth today are carrying on a stubborn struggle against the traitorous policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and are striking heavy blows at US imperialist colonial rule.

It is natural that the south Korean youth reject US imperialist colonial rule and fight against the US imperialists and their stooges. Our youth, who have inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions and aspire to a bright future, cannot succumb to the oppression of foreign imperialists, nor can they

remain passive spectators at the wretched state of affairs in south Korea today.

All the youth of south Korea who prize their liberties and rights and love their country and nation must come out more courageously in a nationwide anti-US, national-salvation struggle and perform great exploits in this sacred struggle.

If the south Korean youth are to fulfil successfully their honourable duty in the nationwide liberation struggle of our people, they should consolidate their fighting ranks closely and raise the youth movement to a higher stage.

The student youth in south Korea have not yet been united with the young workers and peasants in a single revolutionary youth organization, and their struggle has not been fully linked with that of the masses of young workers and peasants. This is why, although they fought courageously and shed much precious blood during the April Popular Uprising, the youth and students failed to win freedom and liberation and the fruits of their struggle were usurped by the enemy. South Korea's youth should learn a lesson from this bitter experience and organize their revolutionary force more solidly to carry their struggle to the end.

The south Korean youth should actively participate in the founding of a revolutionary party guided by Marxism-Leninism and composed of the vanguard workers, peasants and working intellectuals, and they should fight to secure freedom of activity for this party.

In order to develop the youth movement, it is necessary to build up among the youth the ranks of nuclei armed with progressive, Marxist-Leninist ideology and to expand the revolutionary youth organizations.

The south Korean youth should form revolutionary Marxist-Leninist youth organizations everywhere and, through those organizations, foster nuclei among the working youth in factories and rural districts and among the revolutionary students.

The revolutionary youth organizations should educate progressive youth in factories, rural districts and schools and unite them firmly in their ranks.

Simultaneous with the development of the nuclei within the ranks of the youth, the united front of young people from various sections should be strengthened. All youth opposed to US imperialism should be rallied around the anti-US, national-salvation united front, irrespective of their religious beliefs, political views and social origins.

The main revolutionary force capable of demolishing US imperialist colonial rule in south Korea is the masses of workers and peasants. Only those youth and students who defend the interests of the workers and peasants can become truly revolutionary youth and students. The youth movement can be a genuinely revolutionary movement and display great strength in the liberation struggle only when it is closely linked with the struggle of the workers and peasants.

The youth and students in south Korea should thoroughly defend the interests of the workers and peasants, go deeply among the masses of workers and peasants and fight in close unity with them.

When broad sections of south Korea's youth are united in a single fighting contingent under the leadership of a revolutionary party, they will become a great revolutionary force opposing US imperialism and its stooges and will greatly contribute to the liberation of the south Korean people and the cause of the reunification of the country.

It is the common fighting task of all the people and youth in north and south Korea to drive the US imperialists out of our territory and achieve the country's reunification. The youth of north and south Korea in firm unity should fight to accomplish the cause of national reunification.

The youth in north Korea should extend unmitigated support and encouragement to the struggle of the youth in south

Korea. They should never forget the hard lot of the south Korean youth, and should fight more energetically to strengthen the revolutionary forces in the northern half, determined to carry through the national-liberation revolution to the end together. Our youth should be ready to mobilize any time they are needed in a decisive struggle to win the cause of national reunification, in cooperation with south Korean youth. All the achievements in socialist construction scored by the youth in the northern half, as well as their powerful support, will be of great encouragement to the fighting youth in south Korea.

The US imperialists are making every crafty attempt to sow discord in our nation and set the people and youth of north and south Korea at loggerheads. For this very purpose, the US imperialists persist in obstructing free travel, contact, and economic and cultural exchange between the north and south.

The youth of north and south Korea must struggle to smash decisively the US imperialists' policy of splitting our nation, and must endeavour to achieve unity and cooperation between them and form a nationwide anti-US, national-salvation united front. Youth should struggle more adamantly for free travel, contact, and economic and cultural exchange between the north and south.

Thus, all outside forces should be expelled and the peaceful reunification of the country achieved by our nation itself, and a unified and prosperous independent state should be built with our national efforts and resources.

Notwithstanding the desperate attempts of the US imperialists and their stooges, the colonial rule in south Korea today finds itself in an ever-deepening crisis and the revolutionary spirit of the people is mounting still higher. No force can ever stop the patriotic youth and people of Korea who have risen in the cause of national liberation and reunification of the country. US imperialism's aggressive policy towards Korea will ultimately collapse and our country will definitely be reunified.

4

Comrades,

The revolutionary struggle of the Korean people is a link in the common struggle of peoples throughout the world for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism, and the Korean youth movement is a component of the international youth movement.

The Korean youth must resolutely fight, first of all, for the victory of the Korean revolution and, at the same time, take an active part in the common struggle of the progressive people and youth of the world, and support and encourage in every way the revolutionary movements in all countries. This signifies fidelity to the principle of proletarian internationalism.

The world imperialist forces headed by US imperialism have become more vicious today in their manoeuvres to oppose the socialist countries, suppress the liberation struggles of the people and ignite a new war. While frantically preparing for a thermonuclear war, the US imperialists are perpetrating acts of aggression and plunder everywhere, interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and continuing their criminal "special wars" against the people in certain areas.

All the peace-loving people and youth have the common fighting task of defending world peace against the imperialist policy of aggression and war.

Peace must be won through the struggle of the people in resisting imperialist aggression. It can be safeguarded only by dispelling all illusions about imperialism and the fear of war, by waging a determined struggle against the imperialists' policy

of aggression and war and by dealing blows to and bringing pressure to bear on them.

Our youth must join all people in frustrating the schemes of the US imperialists and their lackeys to unleash a war in Korea, and firmly defending peace and the eastern outpost of socialism. They must oppose the resurgence of Japanese militarism and, in particular, smash decisively the aggressive plot of the Japanese militarists to infiltrate into our country again at the instigation of the US imperialists. The Korean youth must fight more stoutly, in close unity with the peace-loving youth of all countries, against the aggressive attempts of the imperialists led by the US imperialists and in defence of peace in Asia and the world.

The national-liberation struggle aflame in Asia, Africa and Latin America is a great revolutionary force of our times along with the revolutionary struggle of the international working class for socialism and a powerful factor for world peace. By their heroic liberation struggle, the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries are not only winning and consolidating the freedom and independence of their nations, but are also administering heavy blows to the imperialist policy of aggression and war and are hastening the final doom of world imperialism.

The Korean people fought against imperialist colonial oppression for a long time, and are still fighting against the US imperialist occupation of south Korea, for the complete liberation and reunification of the country.

Our people oppose all forms of colonialism and national oppression and always stand firmly by the oppressed nations.

The youth of Korea must in every way support and encourage the peoples and youth of the colonial and dependent countries who are fighting for national liberation and independence, and must struggle in firm solidarity with them to completely eradicate colonialism from the face of the earth. Our youth must constantly strengthen their militant solidarity with

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In the international arena today, there can be no progressive movement separated from the struggle against the imperialist policy of aggression. Freedom and liberation of the world's democratic youth and their bright future cannot be anticipated without fighting against imperialism, US imperialism in particular.

Only under the banner of anti-imperialism can broad sections of progressive youth be truly united and the youth movement play a great role as a militant and revolutionary movement in the common struggle of the world's people for peace, national independence and socialism.

Holding high the banner of anti-imperialism, the Korean youth, together with progressive youth throughout the world, must make a determined fight to develop the international youth movement into a powerful revolutionary force.

Our youth must express their solidarity with the youth of all countries who are opposed to US imperialism, and must support and encourage all the anti-US struggles of the peoples in different parts of the world. The progressive people and youth should be induced to raise their voices higher in exposing and condemning the aggressive policy of US imperialism, and the flames of the anti-US struggle should be made more fierce in all parts of the world.

Today the general international situation is developing in favour of the people's revolutionary cause. In spite of the desperate manoeuvres of the imperialists and their stooges, the fighting ranks of the people opposing imperialism and striving to carry forward the revolution to the end are continuously growing and strengthening. The growing revolutionary forces of the people will, in the end, vanquish imperialism completely and bring about the worldwide victory of socialism.

Our youth, led by the Workers' Party of Korea, should contribute to the common cause of peace, national independence and socialism by continuing their vigorous struggle, holding

the youth of the Asian, African and Latin-American countries and cooperate with them more closely in the common struggle against imperialism and for national independence.

Communism is the loftiest ideal and the bright future of mankind. The ultimate goal of the working class and toiling people all over the world is to destroy imperialism once and for all and win the victory of socialism and communism on a worldwide scale.

The socialist camp is the greatest gain the international working class has made in the course of mankind's advance towards communism. The unity of the socialist camp and the growth of its might constitute an important guarantee of victory for peoples throughout the world who are fighting for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

Under the leadership of our Party, Korean youth must carry on a resolute struggle to defend the socialist camp and to safeguard its unity on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Our youth must resolutely rebuff all the schemes of modern revisionists to wreck the unity of the socialist camp, weaken its might and impair its prestige.

Under the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism, our youth must strengthen friendship and solidarity with the youth of the socialist countries and firmly unite with all the working youth of the world who are fighting for socialism. And they must fight more vigorously for the victory of socialism and communism, the common ideal of the working youth.

Our LSWY and all Korean youth should fight for the development of the democratic international youth movement.

The healthy development of the international movement of democratic youth and the attainment of its goals require that the banner of anti-imperialism be held high and, in particular, that the spearhead of the struggle be directed against US imperialism.

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higher the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism, the banner of struggle against imperialism.

Comrades,

Under the Party's leadership, our people have achieved great successes in the socialist revolution and in the building of socialism and have laid the rock-firm foundations for the final victory of the revolution by waging a heroic struggle in the face of manifold difficulties and trials. The northern half of the Republic has now become the indestructible base of the Korean revolution and the powerful bulwark for the reunification of the country.

In south Korea the patriotic democratic forces of the people are growing steadily, and the US imperialists and their stooges are driven deeper into a blind alley.

The struggle of the Korean people to accomplish the anti-imperialist, national-liberation revolution and ensure the triumph of socialism throughout the country will certainly be crowned with final victory.

Our people, under the seasoned leadership of the Workers' Party, are now confidently marching along the highway of victory, clearly envisaging the brilliant future of the country. Our young people are the most vigorous and exuberant contingent advancing in the forefront of this magnificent struggle of the entire people.

I am firmly convinced that our youth, as the reliable reserve of the Workers' Party of Korea and as sons and daughters of the heroic Korean people, will prove themselves fully worthy of the profound love and expectations of the Party and the people, by keeping up a vigorous struggle along the road indicated by the Party.

**YOUTH MUST BECOME THE VANGUARD ON ALL
FRONTS OF ECONOMIC AND DEFENCE
CONSTRUCTION TO BRING OUR REVOLUTION
TO FINAL VICTORY**

**Speech to the National Youth Meeting
for General Mobilization**

April 13, 1968

Comrades,

I am very pleased to see you discussing ways and means of struggle for bringing about a great revolutionary upsurge, in keeping with the present situation and as required by the Party, at this meeting of leading cadres in youth work and of members of the League of Socialist Working Youth. As the reliable reserves for the building of socialism and communism and the continuers of our revolutionary cause, you are fighting heroically on all fronts of socialist economic construction and national defence building to carry out the decision of the Party Conference and the Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic and to fulfil this year's national economic plan successfully. On behalf of the Party Central Committee and the Government of the Republic, I warmly greet your meeting.

This meeting is attended by the LSWY members of the heroic

People's Army and the Security Forces, who are staunchly defending our socialist system and our people's creative labour in the building of socialism and bravely repelling incessant enemy invasions against the northern half of the Republic. It is also attended by representatives of young steel workers who are bravely working at the blast furnaces and coke ovens, ore and coal miners who are striving to produce more coal and minerals, machine operators and electricians, the courageous forestry workers who are conquering nature in the dense forests and carrying timbers on floats, workers in light industry, fishermen who are struggling to conquer the sea, rural youth who are striving to step up the rural technical, cultural and ideological revolutions and increase grain production, students working hard to become scientists of the Party, and other young people who stand in the front ranks in all other fields. In the name of the Party Central Committee and the Government of the Republic, I would like to extend my warm thanks to you comrades for your heroic struggle to firmly defend the socialist system—the great gains of the revolution—and to accelerate the building of socialism, to which you devote all your talents and energy.

The general situation today is developing in favour of our revolution and the world revolution. In Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world, the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle is raging more furiously and the world imperialist powers headed by US imperialism are on the downward path. It is true that unity and solidarity are somewhat lacking among the countries of the socialist camp owing to their political and ideological differences. But the internal contradictions among imperialists have become even more intensified.

Ever since the Second World War, the US imperialists have been making desperate efforts to dominate the whole world. The more frantic they become, the more nakedly their aggressive nature is revealed in the eyes of the revolutionary and peace-loving people of the world. The trend towards anti-imperialist,

anti-US struggle is growing among broad sections of the people as never before.

The US imperialists have been given a good drubbing on a number of occasions from the revolutionary people of the world. In the Korean war, they suffered an ignominious defeat for the first time in their history and were brought to their knees before our people, who had been freed from colonial slavery. They were again forced to their knees before the heroic people of Cuba, a Latin-American island nation with a population of 8 million, which had been called their "quiet backyard". They have also been dealt powerful blows by the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of many other countries. More recently they have had to run the gauntlet of the Vietnamese people almost every day. The US imperialist aggressors have hurled more than 500,000 troops into the Viet Nam war. But they have not succeeded in checking the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people. They are sustaining ever greater defeats as the days go by. Thus, the myth of US imperialism's "strength" has been completely exploded since the Second World War—first in the Korean war, then by the Cuban revolution and the revolutionary struggles of many other peoples in the world, and especially in the Viet Nam war.

The US imperialists are now encountering powerful resistance on the part of broad sectors of people throughout the world. They are also meeting opposition from the people of their own country. As is reported in the press, the black people's revolts touched off by the assassination of Dr. King, one of their leaders, are now sweeping all parts of the United States.

The allies of US imperialism are also getting hard knocks from the revolutionary people all over the world. They are growing weaker and weaker day by day.

No matter how strong they seem, the imperialists will definitely collapse when the people of the world rise in powerful rev-

olutionary struggles. This has been fully proved by historical experience.

How the Japanese imperialists bragged about their strength in the past! At that time they occupied all of Korea and also a vast area of China, including her northeast region, and conquered most of Southeast Asia.

Hitler of Germany, too, swallowed up almost all of Europe and even attacked the Soviet Union, telling the Japanese bandits that they would meet in the Urals, the border between Asia and Europe.

Although they bluffed like that in those days, militarist Japan and fascist Germany were defeated in the end. They made every desperate effort to escape destruction but they were unable to save themselves from their doom. Hitler of Germany killed himself and Tojo of Japan was executed.

Now, the US imperialists are bragging about their power, but they are also doomed.

We must correctly evaluate the trends of historical development. Some people describe imperialism as something still to be feared, but that is not really the case. The imperialists are revealing their aggressive nature more and more and resorting to nefarious manoeuvres, but their aggressive ambitions are being frustrated everywhere. The oppressed nations, peace-loving people and battling revolutionary people throughout the world continue to triumph.

In a nutshell, ours is an era of revolution, an era of the downfall of imperialism. It is an era in which US imperialism in particular is going downhill and is approaching its death.

We are living in this very era of revolution, the great age in which imperialism is collapsing and the revolution is triumphing.

What then should our youth do, who live in this revolutionary age of imperialist downfall? They should bravely throw themselves into the fight against US imperialism to wreak the

vengeance which has rankled deeply in the hearts of the Korean people for a century, to reunify the country, to bring about nationwide victory for the Korean revolution by our own efforts, and, together with the people in the southern half of the country, to realize the noble ideal of socialism and communism.

The US imperialists are the inveterate enemy of the Korean people, for their aggression against our country dates back a century, beginning with the intrusion of the USS *General Sherman*. More recently, in the Fatherland Liberation War they invaded the northern half of the Republic and massacred our beloved parents and brothers and sisters. They still occupy one half of our country, insulting, raping, repressing and killing our compatriots in south Korea, and plundering its valuable resources in enormous amounts. We must drive the US imperialist gangsters out of our country and revenge on our inveterate century-old enemy.

The situation today is most favourable for our revolutionary cause. The Central Committee of our Party considers that the time is quickly ripening for us to help the people in the southern half defeat the US imperialists, and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi clique, and accomplish their revolution and to win the revolutionary cause of national reunification by our own efforts.

The US imperialists are now resorting to nuclear blackmail but we are not afraid. We fought the war against the Yankees for three years. But they did not dare to use atomic bombs, not because they had mercy on the Koreans, but because they were not in a position to use them. They are now suffering one defeat after another and sinking deeper into the mire in Viet Nam. But they dare not use nuclear weapons. They know that once they are used, that will mean their own destruction. That is why they cannot but refrain from using them as they wish, though they have them in their hands.

However, some people, who are scared of atomic bombs,

are simply trembling with fear of the Yankees. They are either mentally deranged or persons who refuse to make revolution and seek to build happiness for themselves alone instead of striving to destroy imperialism.

Being scared at the nuclear blackmail of imperialism and compromising with it is in fact tantamount to encouraging its aggressive schemes.

If we are terrified by nuclear blackmail and compromise with imperialism and make concessions, the enemy will continue to work maliciously to disorganize and conquer us. But, if we fight on bravely in defiance of his intimidation and blackmail, the enemy will not make a reckless attack on us.

This has been clearly proved by the recent *Pueblo* incident.

As you all know, the heroic naval officers and men of our People's Army recently captured the US imperialist armed spy ship *Pueblo* and her 80-odd crew who were outrageously carrying out espionage well within our territorial waters.

When we seized the ship, the American gangsters threatened us. But we did not yield to their intimidation and blackmail.

In the days immediately following the capture of the *Pueblo* the situation was very tense. They made a great deal of fuss, threatening to bomb and attack Wonsan to get the ship back, bomb one of our air fields or capture one of our fishing boats to have something to bargain with. But we stated that they might do whatever they wanted and that if they attacked us we would retaliate. This was our attitude. Then, the enemy dared not attack us, and have not done so to this day, three months later.

Of course, the Yankees are still threatening us with a showdown over our detention of the *Pueblo* and her crew. But that is nothing at all to fear. If they start a war, let us fight.

We are now incomparably stronger than we were in the last war. At that time we did not have many aircraft, and our pilots were not well trained, either. But now we have everything ready. As I said at a banquet given in honour of the 20th an-

niversary of the Korean People's Army on February 8 last, our army has been strengthened, both in quality and numerical terms, far beyond what it was when it was founded. That is why we have nothing to fear.

If we do nothing but tremble with fear before the enemy, we shall never triumph in the revolution and this will only encourage the enemy in his aggression.

You comrades should never be afraid of war. If the American bandits start one, we will have to fight. Why should we be afraid and simply remain passive in face of their attack, at a time when the US imperialists, who are occupying half of our country, humiliate and persecute our brothers every day?

We can never hand down a divided country to our future generations. We should meet any enemy challenge and fight him bravely.

There are two kinds of war—just and unjust. If war breaks out in Korea, the American bandits will be fighting an unjust war, an aggressive war designed to conquer another people, whereas ours will be a just war to defend our country and to recover our territory from the enemy.

Therefore, if we fight the Yankees we will be able to rouse all the people, and they will participate in the war voluntarily and fight a heroic battle and will win active support from the people of the world. Consequently, victory will be ours.

We must have confidence in victory in our battle against imperialism and heighten our vigilance against its desperate struggles and nefarious manoeuvres and fully prepare ourselves to cope with them.

Though the imperialists, the US imperialists in particular, are on the downfall and are heading for destruction, they are frantically engaging in last-ditch manoeuvres. Apart from nothing else, they are doing everything in their power to divide the socialist camp and disorganize the world revolution, so as to save themselves from their doom and destruction.

The US imperialists now employ a double-edged strategy on two fronts. They know that they cannot undermine the revolutionary countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America ideologically. It is for this reason that they are pursuing the policy of suppression, the policy of armed aggression against these countries. They are committing incessant aggression against revolutionary countries such as Korea, Viet Nam and Cuba. At the same time, they are on the political and ideological offensive against those countries which vacillate, are reluctant to make revolution, clamour only for peaceful coexistence and want to live with imperialism. In other words, the enemy is launching political and ideological attacks on the people of ideologically weak countries in an attempt to degrade and demoralize them and to disintegrate them by ruining their economy and preventing the growth of their economic power. We can say that US imperialism resorts to this two-faced strategy at the present time.

We must keep ourselves perfectly ready to fight out the evil manoeuvres of US imperialism.

Our Party Central Committee has already put forward a policy for effective struggle against US imperialism and for the successful accomplishment of the Korean revolution. In order to complete the Korean revolution we must strengthen the revolutionary forces in three ways—we must fortify the revolutionary base in the northern half of the Republic, strengthen the revolutionary forces in south Korea and cement international solidarity with revolutionary people throughout the world.

We must first build the base of our revolution firmly through the successful building of socialism and the consolidation of the socialist system in the northern half of the Republic.

The most important task confronting us for defeating the American gangsters and realizing our revolutionary cause in accordance with the strategy and policies of the Korean revolution is to solidify the revolutionary base in the northern half of

the Republic politically, economically and militarily. Particularly under the present conditions in which the aggressive schemes of the US imperialists are ever more undisguised, we must thoroughly prepare ourselves for action and energetically work to increase our revolutionary forces.

The most important thing in strengthening the revolutionary forces in the northern half of the Republic is to prepare ourselves well, politically and ideologically.

No task is more honourable and worth-while for us who, as I have said, are living in the era of revolution, in the era of struggle, than the fight for the complete defeat of imperialism, for the accomplishment of the revolution in our country and for victory in the world revolution.

We must adequately educate all the youth and the rest of the people politically and ideologically so that their revolutionary preparedness is heightened and they become staunch revolutionaries who will fight for the revolution to the last. My report to the Party Conference stressed the importance of revolutionization and working-classization. This was aimed at training all the people to be revolutionaries.

As we always say, a person can be proud of the way he lives only when he is making revolution. Those who waste their time, eating the bread of idleness and not making revolution, cannot live a worthy life. An indolent life devoid of any struggle, particularly in this turbulent age of revolution, cannot be called a real life. Such people are worthless.

Here is a fable which I used to tell students when I was engaged in the youth movement:

Once upon a time a man was going to celebrate his birthday. He decided to kill an idle animal for the dinner party. He kept some animals—a cat, a dog, a pig, a cow, a horse and some chickens. One day these animals held a meeting to determine who was an idler. The horse spoke first. He said he was not at all apprehensive about his safety because he did a lot of work,

carrying his master on his back and pulling a cart. He was followed by the cow who said that she, too, would not be the victim since she did ploughing and undertook all the hard jobs in that household. The cat then jumped forward and asserted that she had no reason to be victimized as she served the master by catching rats and keeping watch over the rice jars at night. The dog declared that he would also be safe because he did a legitimate job standing guard over the house. The cock said that his folk would be all right because the cocks crowed every morning to wake their master and the hens laid eggs for him. Lastly, the pig, who had been listening to it all, lamented tearfully that, after all, he was the only possible victim since he ate the food of idleness all the time.

This old tale, though simple, contains the profound truth that everyone should have the spirit of industry and work hard. I am telling you this story today particularly to emphasize that a person can feel pride and the worth of life only when he works sincerely and fights for the revolution. The life of those who merely seek self-interest for personal happiness, hate to work and live in indolence and depravity instead of contributing to the revolutionary cause in this age of revolution, is as meaningless as the existence of a pig destined for a birthday dinner.

Since we are people living in the age of revolution, we must fight for the revolution. Vigorous and courageous young people, in particular, should all become the builders of socialism and communism. In case of emergency, they must fight at the front at the risk of their lives, and those who are unable to go there must engage in production in the rear, guarding the factories, and advance science. Everyone should devote himself to the revolutionary struggle in this way, wherever he may work or whatever he may do.

We should never work simply to get paid a few pennies. True, in a socialist society, which is not yet a communist society with highly developed productive forces, one still needs a certain

amount of money to live. But you should not regard it as salary, still less yourselves as mere salary earners.

When we were carrying out our revolutionary struggle in the mountains, we were not paid at all. No one had instructed us to make revolution either. We, too, were well aware that family life was comfortable and those enjoying it were in no danger of being killed. Why then did we take up arms and fight those hard-fought battles against the enemy almost every day, crossing mountains and rivers with packs on our backs, sleeping under the trees at night and suffering from hunger? It was solely for the victory of the revolution—in order to smash imperialism, restore our lost homeland and build a new society in which all the Koreans could lead a happy life—that we voluntarily joined the revolutionary ranks without getting even a penny, and fought in the mountains day in, day out for 15 years, despite all hardships.

The revolution is sacred, meaningful and worth-while. That is why we always pride ourselves on the revolutionary road we have fought and consider it the highest honour to dedicate ourselves to the cause of revolution.

Once a foreign guest asked me what was the difference between north and south Korea. It would have taken a long lecture to explain all the differences. But circumstances did not permit that. So I told him briefly: We have fought for the country and people against the Japanese and the American bandits. We are the people who are working for the country and the people. In north Korea we patriots set up a people's government and are leading it with the support of the people. But Pak Jung Hi in south Korea was a Japanese pawn who brandished his sword and oppressed the Korean people during Japanese imperialist rule. He is now a stooge of the US imperialists, selling out the country. Despite the people's opposition, he took "power" with the help of the Yankees. So we are real patriots who love our country and the people, our fatherland and the nation, whereas the

south Korean rulers are a band of traitors who have been betraying the country and the nation and oppressing and persecuting the people. Ours is a genuine people's government, whereas the south Korean "government" is a reactionary puppet regime. This is the fundamental difference between north and south Korea. That was what I told him. Then he nodded, saying that now he could see the difference clearly.

If you want to carry out your revolutionary activities well, you must become staunch revolutionaries like the anti-Japanese guerrillas. Only then will your lives always be full of pride and meaning. How shameful it would be if, living in this wonderful age, you did not join in the fight to smash imperialism and if you did not participate actively in the building of socialism!

We now have an important revolutionary task before us: to help the south Korean people destroy the American gangsters and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi clique, and to reunify the country and achieve the nationwide victory of the Korean revolution. If we are to fulfil this task, we must first build up our economy, culture and defences successfully in the northern half of the Republic. The youth must devote all their knowledge and energy to the building of socialism with a high level of political and ideological consciousness and actively fight to defend the country and the socialist system.

In order to ensure their adequate political and ideological preparation we must rally all youth closely around our Party and arm them firmly with our Party's monolithic ideology.

Quite a few young people are still not free from backward thinking of one sort or another. Some have been influenced by their fathers who were well-off in the past, and some others have been affected by their fathers who were given to evil ways. Nevertheless, we cannot push them aside. Although the fathers followed the wrong path, we must do all we can to win their sons and daughters over to our side and take them along with us.

You comrades engaged in youth work should do your work

with these people carefully, while carrying out the class struggle. It goes without saying that we must continue the class struggle in socialist society, too. We must fight uncompromisingly to the end against the hostile elements who oppose our socialist system and attempt to harm the building of socialism, and we must exercise rigid dictatorship over them. However, we must educate and remould all those who repent of their past crimes and want to follow us, and thus rally them around the Party and lead them forward. Exercising dictatorship over the enemies who oppose us and educating, remoulding and revolutionizing all the people who want to follow us—this is precisely the method of class struggle under the socialist system. This question was explicitly dealt with in my report to the Party Conference.

If we convince the youth of the evil of the landlord and capitalist system, imbue them with anti-imperialist thinking and get them to realize that the socialist system is a really good system and that the struggle for the building of socialism and communism is genuinely in the people's interests, we can remould all of them except for a handful of vicious elements, and they will follow us. Therefore, we must conduct the work of educating and remoulding the youth more actively and broaden its scope.

In this work we must be particularly careful not to commit the slightest Right error or "Left" deviation. If we do not do ideological education among the youth or wage a struggle against the hostile elements, society will be thrown into confusion and the young people will be imbued with capitalist ideology and will degenerate. On the other hand, if we push aside even those who do not oppose but want to come along with us, on the ground that their fathers were bad elements or on other pretexts, a great many people will become our enemies and we will encounter tremendous obstacles in the building of socialism.

We must not commit either a revisionist or a "Left" adventurist error. We must adhere to the principle of uniting all

people around the Party by revolutionizing and working-class-izing them in strict accordance with our Party's ideology and policies.

Our functionaries often commit Right or "Left" deviations in their work because they are not fully equipped with the Party's monolithic ideology, despite their pledge to arm themselves with it. These deviations are to be found in Party workers as well as in youth, trade union and women's union workers. So the cadres themselves must be the first to study the Party's ideology more deeply and fully grasp its content and essence. Only then can they correctly put into effect the strategy and tactics our Party has worked out to suit our revolutionary practice, without committing Right or "Left" errors in their work.

In order to equip ourselves with the Party's monolithic ideology it is vitally important to thoroughly oppose flunkeyism, dogmatism, revisionism and "Left" adventurism.

If these obsolete ways of thinking are allowed to remain in the minds of the young people, the Party's ideology will gradually disappear and Juche be lost. As a consequence, our youth will gradually take to worshipping other countries and revisionism, which rejects the revolution, will find its way into their minds, and "evil spirits" of all kinds will raise their heads. Therefore, unless we thoroughly reject flunkeyism, revisionism and other outmoded ideas, we cannot arm ourselves with the ideology of our Party and firmly establish its monolithic ideological system.

Flunkeyism and revisionism are the remnants of feudal and capitalist ideology and are deep-rooted and obstinate. Flunkeyism is particularly deep-seated in the history of our country, and it has greatly harmed our revolution.

As I have always pointed out, our country lies between large countries. So our people long ago got into the habit of fearing big countries and worshipping them and got into the bad habit

of materializing their ambitions with their backing. Since flunkeyism has come down through the ages, it does not easily disappear and even now remains a great deal.

In south Korea today some people do not feel strong hatred for the US imperialists and fail to fight them bravely. It is also due to flunkeyism. They fear and worship the United States because it is a big country which possesses atomic bombs. That is why they do not wage an active struggle against it.

Many people were killed during the temporary retreat in the Fatherland Liberation War mainly because their class consciousness was dulled and they took to flunkeyism. Coupled with dogmatism, this brought even more serious consequences. The bad elements who wormed their way into the Party immediately after liberation and indulged in flunkeyism and dogmatism did not imbue our people with the Party's Juche idea, educate them in our revolutionary traditions or teach them how to struggle against the enemy. As a result, when the difficult days of the war came, many people lost their confidence in victory and gave no thought to fighting the enemy, only to be killed mercilessly. If we had educated the people deeply in our revolutionary traditions before the war, teaching them how the anti-Japanese guerrillas had fought, and armed them firmly with independent and revolutionary thinking, we would not have suffered such a great loss.

Historical experience shows that flunkeyism makes a person become an idiot, a nation fall into ruin and the revolution suffer inevitable setback. That is why we must strongly oppose flunkeyism. Because flunkeyism has been deeply rooted in our country, we must continue to fight it from generation to generation. We must never look up to others, but always believe in our own strength, use our own brains and act independently. We must firmly arm the entire people, including the youth, with our Party's Juche idea and its brilliant revolutionary traditions.

Revisionism is no less dangerous and harmful than flunkey-

ism. It creates illusions about imperialism and numbs the spirit to fight the enemy bravely.

During the Fatherland Liberation War some people thought that the American gangsters would never kill them, and remained at home only to get killed. Another regrettable thing was that in some areas our Party members meekly got themselves caught and were killed at the hands of "peace maintenance corps" members who were armed with hunting guns or clubs. But the people who fought back, moving about in the mountains in groups of a score or so, though poorly armed with a few rifles, axes or sickles, managed to survive. Indeed, 40 days is not a long period. Yet some people, having illusions about the enemy, sat with folded arms instead of actively fighting and met a tragic end, unable to endure this short period of hardship. This was really heartbreaking.

We must clearly understand that when we neglect the education of the people and they get illusions about the enemy, it gives rise to very serious consequences.

Once the anti-Party, counter-revolutionary factionalists, infected as they were with revisionism, tried to spread illusions about imperialism in our country. They opposed pointing the finger at US imperialism; they insisted that it should be called "Washington" or the "Pentagon". This is a plain expression of revisionist ideology. If things went on like this, the people would not hate imperialism and their vigilance against the enemy would become dulled.

We must not have any illusion about imperialism, nor must we relax our revolutionary vigilance even for a moment. We must educate the youth and the rest of the people to hate imperialism, US imperialism in particular, and fully prepare them ideologically so that they fight uncompromisingly against all class enemies to the end.

We should also continue to maintain sharp vigilance against "Left" adventurism and fight it persistently.

The enemy is now taking the political offensive against us. To crush this ideological onslaught, we must do our political and ideological work energetically.

In view of the enemy's intensified offensive we should not be on the defensive but make a positive counteroffensive. We ourselves must be firmly armed with our Party's revolutionary ideas and Marxist-Leninist ideology and launch an offensive against the enemy, propagating our Party's anti-imperialist, anti-US stand, communist ideas and the achievements scored in our revolution and construction.

This is true, too, of the work of the LSWY. We are face to face with the enemy, who is launching a massive "anti-communist" propaganda campaign over the radio and by means of leaflets. In these conditions, if we do not heighten vigilance our young people may succumb to its influence. So we must not be on the defensive politically but take the offensive. We must actively direct educational work towards those who are ideologically weak and apt to waver as a result of the enemy's reactionary propaganda. We must educate them patiently and persistently; when we fail to convince them in one try, we should have another try, and when we fail again we should have a third try and when that also proves useless, we should try again and again. A Korean saying goes: "Cut ten times and even a huge tree will fall." When we do educational work patiently, we can win all except scoundrels over to our side and can arm them firmly with our Party's ideology.

In work with people with problematic backgrounds, too, we should follow the same principle: offensive instead of defensive. As for those who have committed errors or who have complex social backgrounds, we must educate them and exert political influence on them through their families, relatives and friends. As for the sons and daughters of people of our basic classes who fell into the hands of the enemy and committed crimes, we should educate them well and win them over to our fold. We should tell

them: "Your father does not belong to a hostile class but he was duped and used by the enemy. Therefore, you should see his error clearly, actively participate in socialist construction and fight well against the US imperialists and return to your original class position again."

If we give positive ideological education like this and equip all the youth firmly with our Party's ideology, nobody will listen to the enemy's reactionary propaganda no matter how much he may intensify it and, in the end, his reactionary propaganda campaign will bear no fruit at all.

Being a mass youth organization, it is very important for the LSWY to train a communist core. A mass organization without this core cannot play its role satisfactorily.

Needless to say, Party members play the core role within the LSWY, but they alone are not enough. They are too few. The LSWY is a very large mass organization embracing 2.7 million young people, and it has great influence. In order to turn all its members into staunch Communists, into ardent revolutionaries, and set the organization on the move as a powerful combat force, we should train a huge army of communist nuclei and get them to play a proper role among the youth.

At this meeting you have put forward the slogan that you will become the Party's guards and death-defying corps in your struggle to implement its orders and instructions. This, I think, is a very good thing. It is a good idea for the LSWY to initiate a "youth vanguard" movement for bringing up communist nuclei. We must organize this movement in order to get core members in large numbers from each workteam, rather than awarding the title of "youth vanguard" to all the members of a workteam or a workshop at one time as in the Chollima Workteam Movement. If all the 2.7 million young people become "youth vanguards" through the success of this movement, it will be all the more gratifying, and even if not all but 700,000, 600,000 or 500,000, do so, it will still be a good thing.

In the future, the LSWY should formulate rules for this movement and steadily push it forward, making energetic efforts to train communist nuclei.

Another important aspect in strengthening our revolutionary forces is to carry out economic construction successfully and reinforce the material base of the country.

As we have always emphasized, we should complete the Korean revolution mainly by our own efforts. Of course this does not mean that we advocate rejecting foreign aid in making our revolution. For the victory of the Korean revolution we must receive foreign aid in case of need. However, we must not rely only on other countries for accomplishing the Korean revolution. Any foreign aid is of secondary importance. What is essential is our own strength.

In order to accomplish the Korean revolution by our own efforts we must possess a sound economic base.

In the Fatherland Liberation War our People's Army advanced as far as the Rakdong-gang River in pursuit of the enemy but then had to retreat before they could liberate all of south Korea. Why? It was not because our army was demoralized or inefficient in battle. Even faced with the difficult situation where the US imperialist army of aggression pounced on us and brought in a large number of troops to land at Inchon, cutting our front off the rear, our soldiers did not lose heart in the least and kept on fighting the enemy courageously. But at that time we were short of guns. That was the only reason we had no choice but to retreat. There was no other reason. Had we had as many guns at that time as we have today and had we placed the entire people under arms, the enemy would not have been able to land at Inchon and the main force of the People's Army which had advanced to the Rakdong-gang River would have liberated the whole of south Korea without retreating.

Although we had built a munitions factory right after liberation, it was on too small a scale for mass production. Still worse,

the plant drew all its material supplies from abroad. As these supplies were cut off with the outbreak of the war, production had to be suspended. This made it impossible to supply all the weapons required at the front.

In order not to repeat this regrettable mistake our Party took the bitter lesson to heart and, in the first days of the cease-fire, put forward the line of building an independent national economy and waged an energetic struggle to lay firm economic foundations and, on this basis, increase the nation's defence capabilities. As a result, our situation is entirely different from what it was at the time of the Fatherland Liberation War. We now have solid foundations for an independent national economy and are able to produce by our own efforts any amount of different war materials we need to defend the country.

However, we must not become complacent over the successes we have already achieved. We must continue to increase the country's economic power by speeding up socialist economic construction. Increasing our economic power means, precisely, strengthening the nation's defence capabilities, because only when we have a firm economic base can we ourselves produce what is necessary for increasing our defence power.

In order to have a clear idea of how important increasing the country's economic might is in reinforcing our defence capabilities, you should see a film of an offensive operation undertaken by a battalion. You will see how different weapons are used and what an enormous amount of shells and ammunition are spent, even in a single offensive operation by one battalion. You cannot use them again. Once they are fired they burst in the air, never to return. So you can imagine what an enormous amount of combat material we would need in a war. You can easily understand that we cannot provide all of it without a firm economic base of our own. Therefore, in preparation for the forthcoming great revolutionary event, we must do everything in our power to consolidate the country's economic foundations.

We must give top priority to the power industry. There is not a single branch of our national economy that does not use electricity. Steel is produced by it. Chemical factories, in particular, depend almost entirely on it. Nothing can be produced without it either in peace time or war. This is why our Party has put great energy into the development of the power industry, has built many power stations and is planning to build more in the future. We must increase the generating capacity of present power stations and speed up the construction of new ones now under way.

We must devote great efforts to the extractive industries, the first process in production, so that different ores and coal and lumber can be produced in larger quantities.

Steel is the most needed metal in all sectors of economic and defence construction. If you want to build a house or make a machine, you need steel. Without this metal, you cannot produce automobiles, tractors and ships or guns, tanks and other weapons. So it can be said that steel acquires vital importance in economic construction and in modernizing the People's Army, arming all the people and fortifying the entire country.

In order to produce plenty of steel, mines must extract and send large quantities of iron ore to the steel works. This country has many iron mines. These mines must uphold the Party Conference decision on building up the economy and defences simultaneously and strive to produce more high-grade ore.

We must also produce more gold. If we dig out and sell a lot to other countries we can import as many factories as we want. If we import many machinery and chemical plants, we will be able to produce the goods we need in greater quantity. We can buy anything from the capitalists if we pay them in gold. Why then should we keep it buried underground? It is of no use just boasting about our abundant treasures but leaving them underground. We must dig out as much gold as possible and sell it before capitalism collapses.

Next, we must produce much copper. This metal is indispensable for the electrification, mechanization and automation of the national economy. Not only electric wire but also electric motors and various kinds of communication equipment all need copper.

Lead is also very important in economic and defence construction. It is indispensable for making cable wire and various electric machines. Storage batteries cannot be made without it.

Besides these, zinc, tin, wolfram, molybdenum and nickel are all very important metals. We must strive to extract more ores containing these metals.

Along with ore, we must produce more coal and lumber. Without coal, we cannot run factories or smelt ore however much of it we dig out. Without that black mineral, thermal power stations cannot operate either. Lumber, too, is needed in construction and in so many other fields.

The extractive industries are necessary whether we fight war or not. We must introduce big innovations in these industries. The young people in this sector, in particular, must devote all their talents and energy to the vigorous struggle to develop the industries and more than double their output.

In order to produce more pig iron, steel and various nonferrous metals, we must give priority to geological surveying and develop the mining industry and, at the same time, direct efforts to the metallurgical industry.

What is important in developing the ferrous metallurgical industry is to establish Juche firmly so that iron can be produced with our own fuel. We should strive to mine more high calorific and gas coal at home. Iron works must use as little coke as possible in producing pig iron.

The rapid development of the building-materials industry is a matter of pressing urgency for guaranteeing successful economic and defence construction. The young people and workers in this industry must wage a dynamic struggle to produce more

metal building materials, cement, firebricks, various resins and plywood.

We must continue to exert great efforts to develop the chemical industry. In the period of peaceful construction, this industry serves economic construction and the improvement of the people's living standards, and in wartime it plays an important role in guaranteeing victory. If we produce more nitric ammonium fertilizers by rapidly developing the chemical industry, we can increase agricultural production. So the more produced, the better.

We must put special emphasis today on the machine-building industry. Otherwise, we cannot build up the economy and defence.

To meet the demands of the present situation we must take active steps to push this industry to a higher level.

Light industry and fishing, too, must be advanced. As sectors directly serving daily life, they are of great importance in raising the people's standard of living.

As for light industry it must, before everything else, turn out more good-quality fabric so as to provide the people with adequate clothes. In particular, plenty of overcoats, padded clothes, caps and shoes for winter must be supplied to our children and to the people in general.

In the fishing industry, deep-sea fishing must be increased, along with inshore fishing. Only then will we be able to catch a lot of fish.

In order to fully guarantee growth in all fields of our national economy, rapid progress should be made in transport. We must exert great efforts to improve railway, land and water transport.

Next, we must continue to strive for the advancement of agriculture. Most important here is to farm properly and produce plenty of grain. Only when we do this and have enough food can we carry out economic construction well. We need plenty of grain

also for livestock and poultry breeding. In agriculture, therefore, every effort must be devoted to grain production. Energetic efforts must be made to develop livestock and poultry breeding and fruit growing along with grain production. In particular, a widespread movement must be launched to raise rabbits. If we breed them in great numbers, we will be able to provide our children with fur overcoats, caps and shoes.

To fulfil these economic tasks we must bring about a great new upswing in all fields of the national economy. Our struggle is very hard. In all sectors we must produce more with less labour. To cope with the present situation where our enemies are scheming more openly to commit aggression we must dynamically push ahead with defence construction, while building new factories and increasing production to steadily raise the people's living standards. This means that we must manage the nation's economic life more assiduously and each of us must do the work of two or three and double or treble production. In all fields of the national economy and in all production units, a mass movement must be launched to stop waste once and for all and to produce more, by economizing on labour and materials to the maximum.

We still have a lot of latent reserves. The greatest reserve can be obtained by increasing the workers' revolutionary enthusiasm and their creativity through good political work and replacing manual work with machines through an intensified drive for technical innovations. Members of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee and many other cadres are seeking out reserves by having talks with workers at factories and enterprises. An enormous amount of reserve has been found so far. One machine-building factory has resolved to turn out 250 excavators more than they planned to produce. I was told that this factory will not receive extra manpower, instead it will transfer part of its existing work force to some other tasks. Another machine-tool plant has determined to produce

500 machine tools above its plan. In the same lofty spirit, all factories and enterprises across the country are now launching a movement for increased production and economy. We must continue to push it ahead vigorously.

The wide use of materials lying idle constitutes one of the important reserves. The collection of a large amount of scrap iron, cotton waste, waste paper and the like will be of great help to production. If you collect a lot of scrap iron you can economize on pig iron in producing steel, and you can save lumber by using waste paper. We must wage a mass movement to collect waste materials.

All these things seem unimportant at a glance, but if they are utilized properly, it will be a great help to the nation's economic life.

We must thoroughly oppose revisionism in the economic field if our socialist economic construction is to be successful.

First, we must firmly oppose the revisionist idea of putting exaggerated emphasis on material interest in economic construction.

Since the world revolution has not yet been completed, we should not let young people think of doing less work or only increase their material interest, but must intensify their ideological education so that they will work harder for the world revolution. If they work one hour a day more and help the underdeveloped nations, the world revolution will be hastened. If people are ideologically mobilized to build even one more machine of better quality and we sell it to newly independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America cheaper than the imperialists do, they will all defend the socialist market and support and follow the cause of socialism.

We must never make our working people and young men and women interested only in money. In every sector of our economy, we must put forward as the most important task the

thorough establishment of the Taean work system, our unique revolutionary work system, and the enhancement of people's politico-ideological consciousness. We must emphasize and increase political and moral incentives in this way, while, at the same time, properly combining them with material incentives. Only by doing so, can we develop the national economy rapidly.

Another Right opportunist economic theory is that in socialist society when industry has reached a certain level of development, the rate of growth will decrease.

Several years ago some of our leadership cadres in the economic field suggested that our economic goals be set a bit lower, alleging that since the scale of the economy had expanded, it was impossible to guarantee such a high rate of industrial growth as in the past.

Our experience in building socialism irrefutably proves that this theory is absolutely incorrect.

At the 1966 Party Conference we made a decision to increase the rate of growth in production through another innovation drive, and roused all the working people to its implementation. As a result, last year saw a very high rate of growth in production on all fronts in socialist economic construction. Reality shows that even though industry reaches a certain level of development, a high rate of economic growth can be ensured if innovations are constantly introduced by rounding out industry and by raising the working people's ideological consciousness.

Without opposing revisionism we will not be able to implement the Party's policy correctly—the policy of carrying on economic and defence construction simultaneously to raise the people's living standards, manufacture more armaments and lay up large reserves so as to meet the great revolutionary event fully prepared. Therefore, we must not tolerate even one iota of revisionism in the economic field. In particular, LSWY members in all fields of the national economy must thoroughly oppose

its slightest expression, must strive to give no room for its poison to work.

Some time ago, I read the manuscript of a textbook prepared by instructors of the National Economy Institute on the routine duties of factory managers and workshop and workteam leaders. Before meeting the authors to give my comments on the manuscript, I visited the Pyongyang Electric Wire Factory to reaffirm what I had studied on this subject. I asked a workshop leader about the rated capacity of the machines. He said they had no definite rated capacity, and added that if his people improved inadequate production processes and worked hard, they could turn out as many products as the Party wanted them to. He was right. I think he was well versed in the Party's policies.

As we have often mentioned, the rated production capacity of the blooming shop at the Kangson Steel Plant was originally 60,000 tons. In 1957 we went there and explained the situation in the country to the workers, appealing to them to produce more rolled steel. Because we conducted ideological work in this way, they resolved to produce 90,000 tons. They made such vigorous efforts that they produced not 90,000 tons but 120,000 tons that year. No large extension has been added, but the shop will produce 450,000 tons before long, although its rated capacity was originally only 60,000 tons.

As you see, the rated capacity of a machine is not invariable. You can boost it by any amount by reinforcing the machine for increased production, introducing technical innovations and raising people's ideological consciousness as well as their technical levels. When people work consciously and with determination, they are equal to any task.

Everywhere you go, you can find instances where production has been boosted a good deal as a result of active endeavours on the part of the working people.

Last year, functionaries of a certain mine came up with a very low production target. So the Cabinet persuaded them to

set it a little higher. After that, the Party Central Committee summoned the pit leaders and the company and platoon leaders of the mine to a meeting to do some political work for them. There they decided to extract more ore than the quota set by the Cabinet. Thanks to the devoted struggle of all its workers, last year this mine produced much more ore than it had decided. They say that this year they will do twice as well as last year.

Let me take another mine as an example. There they said they could produce only half the amount of ore the Party had asked for, on the pretext that the quality of the ore was worse than before and so on. But during a recess yesterday, young people from that mine present at this meeting told me that this year they would produce all the ore the Party wanted them to. So at lunch time I asked the chief Party secretary of that province if it was true that the mine had resolved to do this. He said that its workers were trying hard to carry out the Party's policy, and that since they had struck a good vein they would certainly get out the amount demanded this year, and next year, too. I asked him about their ore-dressing capacity. He replied that they were going to receive a huge grinder and if it was assembled in time, it could be in operation by June, so there would be no problem in maintaining that capacity.

Once some bad elements visited this mine and told the miners not to blow their own trumpets but just produce a moderate amount. This prevented the miners from producing more although they were willing to do so. Those scoundrels acted in that way because they had been poisoned by revisionism. As our country still remains divided and we stand face to face with the enemy, how can we rest content with just a moderate output? We must produce more ore, even if it is only a little more, to obtain foreign currency and lay a firmer economic base more rapidly. The workers of this mine are said to be determined to hit this year's ore production goal set by the Party without fail, in order also to defend the Party's monolithic ideology.

Innovations are not confined to these mines. Others, too, have resolved to produce more, and ore is being extracted in huge amounts everywhere.

So we are now hardly able to smelt the ore on time. In fact, until only recently smelters were complaining for the lack of ore. But now they are crying because they have too much of it to smelt.

All these facts clearly show that the "theory" that the rate of growth decreases when industry reaches a certain level of development is a revisionist one which has nothing in common with Marxist-Leninist economic theory.

On the problem of socialist economic construction, we should analyse a proposition of Lenin's. He said that communism was Soviet power plus electrification. We must not neglect his proposition. Since he died before he could undertake communist construction, we must interpret it correctly. By Soviet power he meant proletarian dictatorship. This power must continue the class struggle, carry out the ideological and cultural revolutions to raise people's consciousness and cultural standards, and discharge the duty to working-classize and revolutionize the whole of society. By electrification he meant carrying out the technical revolution and laying a firm material and technological basis for society to such an extent as to operate all machines by electricity and attain a high level of automation. To sum up, this proposition of Lenin's teaches us that communism will be achieved when the ideological and cultural revolutions are accomplished and the whole of society is revolutionized and working-classized through the strengthened dictatorship of the proletariat, and, at the same time, when a sound material and technological basis is laid for very great productive forces through the completion of the technical revolution.

Revisionists, however, will not correctly understand and carry out this proposition of Lenin's. So it is only natural that they cannot develop the economy rapidly.

In order to push ahead with socialist construction at an even higher rate in the future, we must strongly oppose revisionism in the economic field.

Along with revisionism we must oppose the "Left" opportunist tendency to neglect the building of the socialist economy.

You must oppose revisionism as well as "Left" opportunism, thoroughly defend our Party's revolutionary ideas and theories in the economic field and energetically struggle for their implementation.

Next, we should pay deep attention to reinforcing our revolutionary base militarily.

What is most important in our military preparations is to carry out the Party's line of turning the entire army into an army of cadres and modernizing it from top to bottom. Party and LSWY members serving in the People's Army must actively participate in combat and political training and patiently temper themselves to become competent revolutionary fighters firmly armed politically and ideologically and well versed in modern military science and technique.

While strengthening the People's Army, we must arm all the people and fortify the entire country. All young people must endeavour to become crack shots and acquire a thorough military knowledge, so that all of them can destroy the enemy in case of need.

Some people seem to be afraid that we will not get enough guns in emergency. But they need not be the least afraid. True, when we started the revolution we lacked guns, and we had to arm the Young Volunteers' Corps with spears in the guerrilla bases. But that is a thing of the past. We have plenty of rifles now and can make as many as we want when necessary. When we have to fight the enemy in the future, we will equip our young men and women and other people not with spears but with superb modern weapons. So you should not worry about guns but must exert every effort to be more thoroughly prepared, militarily

and politically, and to convert the entire country into an even stronger fortress of iron.

With a view to achieving the nationwide victory of the Korean revolution, we must pay deep attention to strengthening the revolutionary forces in south Korea while firmly building our revolutionary base in the northern half of the Republic, politically, economically and militarily.

South Korean revolutionaries must expand the revolutionary organizations of workers, peasants, youth and students and those in the puppet army and prepare broad sections of the population for revolutionary struggle. Correctly combining underground, armed and other forms of struggle, they must actively carry on the revolutionary battle and, through it, constantly expand the revolutionary forces.

Lastly, in order to accomplish the Korean revolution, we must firmly unite with the revolutionary peoples of Viet Nam, Cuba, and other Asian, African, Latin-American countries as well as with those in other parts of the world, and cement our militant solidarity with them.

The revolutionary nations have the same spirit with us. They are now actively supporting our stand. We must strive to win more friends in countries that are determined to make revolution.

In order to get more sympathy and support from the people of the world and strengthen solidarity with them, we are carrying on energetic external activities.

Last May Day, representatives of 50 to 60 nations visited this country at our invitation. This was also aimed at strengthening our solidarity with revolutionary peoples.

We are giving aid to the newly independent countries. We are not very well-off, but we must help the anti-imperialist nations as much as we can. Needless to say, if we did not give aid to foreign countries we would be better clothed and enjoy a more comfortable life. But we must not be narrow-minded. We must

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render every form of active assistance to any people who try to destroy Yankees. Thus, we will cement our solidarity with the peoples who are making revolution.

However, unity with the revolutionary people the world over cannot be assured just by giving them a lot of aid. It goes without saying that we would not get much sympathy from others no matter how much aid we gave them, if we gave up our revolution and took to revisionism or attached any political and economic strings to our aid and meddled in their internal affairs. The point is whether our political and ideological stand is revolutionary or not. We are not in a position to give as much material aid as big powers can. But we enjoy the active support of the revolutionary people of the world, because we march bravely and correctly along the road of revolution, holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the banner of anti-imperialist and anti-US struggle.

Many peoples fighting for revolution maintain close relations with us and sympathize with our revolutionary demands and theories and actively support them. Our Party Conference report, the Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic and the article *Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-US Struggle* have aroused a great response from people all over the world. This is because these documents expound correct methods of carrying out revolution.

People in many countries have now resolved to make revolution, firmly convinced, through their own experience in actual struggle, that they will not succeed as long as they simply rely on big powers and sit back with folded arms, and that even small countries will be able to win victory if they establish Juche and their peoples fight in unity as our Party advocates.

Some time ago a Zimbabwean made a statement in which he described our experiences in anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare. I guess you have read it, too. He said the Korean guerrillas had fought for 15 long years with no foreign aid, even in great ad-

versities—in the teeth of raging snowstorms and under the torture of starvation. He pointed out that there was no reason why revolution could not be made in Africa where conditions are very favourable. This continent has no cold winter season and abounds in bananas, coconuts and other fruit. So the African people have no need to dig up grassroots for food or clothe themselves as heavily as we have to. He emphasized that they had to firmly establish Juche in Africa, too, to carry on revolution by their own efforts. I believe he is a fine man who is willing to make revolution.

We must patiently endeavour to unite with these revolutionary peoples. It is true that there may be some difficulties because of the language barrier, different customs and many other ways in which we differ from other peoples of the world. But for the benefit of revolution, we must patiently carry out effective external activities and cement solidarity with them.

Once many anti-imperialist nations, even if they are small, unite closely and pool their strength, they will be able to defeat a big enemy. The revolutionary peoples should be encouraged to tear the left and right legs and left and right arms off the Yankees, cut off their ears, pull out their teeth, or at least pinch them or pull out their hair in all parts of the world. The Yankees look strong, but if many peoples join in dismembering them this way, they will be destroyed completely. This is the strategy for our revolution, and it can also be the strategy for small revolutionary nations in their struggle. The American bandits know we are using this strategy.

The Yankees are more afraid of a joint attack by many countries than anything else. They hide the fact that other countries oppose them and support the Vietnamese people, because they are afraid of world public opinion.

We must never take to flunkeyism in our struggle against the US imperialists. Some people think it impossible to defeat them unless big countries fight them. This is not true. If we

strike and ceaselessly harass the Yankees in Korea, Viet Nam, Cuba and other parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America, they will not be able to stay, even though big powers do not fight.

Our seizure of the US imperialist armed spy ship *Pueblo* was an example of how the Yankees were scared. At the time, it was reported that the scoundrel Johnson was awakened at two o'clock in the morning and could not get a wink of sleep for the rest of the night.

The seizure of the *Pueblo* was coupled with an assault on Seoul by a group of south Korean armed guerrillas and a large-scale offensive against the cities by the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces. So the Yankees are alleging that we coordinated our attack with the Vietnamese. In fact there was no such coordination. The community of our revolutionary ideas was reflected in the coincidence of our actions.

The Vietnamese people are now tearing one leg off US imperialism, and we should do the same in the future. Viet Nam and our country should tear off one of its legs each, and Latin America and Africa one of its arms each, so as to behead it in the end. No matter how savage they are, the US imperialists will eventually be crushed by the struggle of the peoples of Korea, Viet Nam, Cuba and of the other revolutionary peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Today, our Party is calling on all the people to bring about a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction in order to hasten the ultimate victory of our revolution; it is appealing to the youth, in particular, to lead this struggle valiantly. All LSWY members must rise as one in enthusiastic response to the Party's revolutionary call, true to the spirit of this meeting and the decisions of the 17th Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Party Central Committee to be held in a few days. You comrades, especially, who have attended this meeting must be exemplary in carrying out your revolutionary tasks back at your posts, and you must also arm all the young people with our Party's rev-

olutionary ideas, rally them more closely around it and bring about a new, great revolutionary upswing on all fronts of economic and defence construction.

By making our revolutionary forces stronger politically, economically and militarily in this way, we will keep ourselves in perfect readiness to crush the enemy with one blow if he recklessly provokes us, and to help our brothers and sisters in the southern half promptly when they rise up and need our support.

I firmly believe that all our youth will whole-heartedly respond to the militant call our Party has set forth in the light of the current situation, give full play to their revolutionary ardour and creative initiative and fulfil their honourable revolutionary tasks successfully so as to live up to the expectations of the Party and the revolution in an exemplary way.

ON FURTHER INVIGORATING THE WORK OF THE LEAGUE OF SOCIALIST WORKING YOUTH TO SUIT THE CHARACTER OF YOUNG PEOPLE

Speech at the Conference of the Heads of the
Youth Affairs Sections of the Party Committees and
the Chairmen of the League of Socialist Working Youth
Committees of Provinces, Cities, Counties, Factories,
Enterprises and the Institutes of Higher Learning
February 3, 1971

Today I would like to dwell on a few questions concerning the improvement and strengthening of the work of the League of Socialist Working Youth.

An important question facing the LSWY today is to further invigorate its work.

At present, the LSWY lacks the spirit and activity it should have as a communist youth organization; it is so sluggish that it looks like an "old people's league". The LSWY is an organization of young people and, therefore, it should always be active and play a vanguard role in the revolutionary struggle and construction work, in and out of work, and should act like a youth organization. Then the LSWY will be in keeping with the characteristics of young people—daring, courageous, enterprising and passionate.

We must further invigorate LSWY work to suit young people's character, thus turning it into a pulsating and vibrating revolutionary communist youth organization.

1. ON IMPROVING AND STRENGTHENING THE LSWY'S ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

The sluggishness of LSWY work can be attributed to different factors, including improper Party guidance, but the main factor is that LSWY cadres are incompetent and too old.

To enliven LSWY work we must first reinforce the ranks of its cadres with young people.

Young people lead an organizational life in the LSWY for a set period of time, not for the rest of their lives. Therefore the LSWY membership is constantly replaced. In keeping with this specific feature of the LSWY its cadres, too, should be continually replaced with young people. If they are allowed to carry on LSWY work until they get old and are not replaced by young people in good time, the LSWY will ultimately become senile. A young people's organization should not become old, although man grows old.

The LSWY must decisively be a young people's organization; so its cadres must be constantly replaced by young people. More than once we have emphasized this point but it has not yet been solved properly.

We have learned recently that among LSWY cadres many comrades are between 38 and 40, and some of them are even 45 years old. These comrades are not suitable to be LSWY workers, although they may work for the Party or the working people's organizations. In former days people of over 40 al-

ready had grandchildren, and we could hardly call them LSWY workers.

Such old LSWY workers cannot organize and guide work in keeping with the character of young people. As man gets old, his character, behaviour and physique change. When young, people are high-spirited, have a strong fighting will and are indefatigable and readily throw themselves into any hard work. But as they grow old, they change. A Korean saying goes, "An old cat seeks a well-heated part of the room." An old man, by nature, hesitates to take the lead in a tough job and prefers comfort. Thus the old people are apt to fall into empiricism and expediency in their work.

Moreover, old LSWY workers can hardly mix with young people or keep in contact with them. Young people do not take to old LSWY workers and do not open their hearts to them. What is worse, if the old LSWY cadres stand on their dignity, they will be more estranged from young people and unable to grasp what they have in their minds. Putting on airs is a taboo in all work, and much more so in work with young people.

When LSWY workers are about their own age, young people come to LSWY organizations, express opinions freely about their work and even speak frankly about all their personal affairs. Illustrative of this is the case of the chairman of the LSWY committee of the youth construction office of the Sodun Power Station. He has been engaged in LSWY work over 12 years. Until six years ago he was frequently visited by LSWY members, who raised various problems arising in and out of their work. But as he grew older, he had less visitors, and he himself admitted that he was reluctant to go among young people. If LSWY workers fall into this position, they will inevitably be alienated from young people and will not be able to give proper guidance to LSWY work.

The case with women LSWY workers is even worse. When

they are young, they dance together with girls and get on well with them, but as they grow old and get married, they have to attend to their children and husbands, so they gradually become weary of dancing and feel unable to mix with girls.

As you see, older people who work as LSWY cadres find it hard to make contact with young people and give an ear to their opinions and, consequently, are liable to fall into subjectivism. In all respects, the old people are unfit for LSWY cadres. All LSWY cadres, without exception, should be young.

At present, however, many of our officials are not bold enough in appointing young people to leading posts in the LSWY on the pretext that they lack ability or experience. Some of them even go on selecting older people as LSWY cadres, alleging that only those who are at least about 40 are eligible for leadership. This is a grave mistake. We are living in a revolutionary era now. Why, then, should we not appoint members of the rising generation as cadres? We must boldly assign tasks to youth who are forming a communist world outlook and train them in the course of struggle. Only then will they work well and become fine cadres when they grow up.

There is no reason why young people should be less capable than old people. The former can work better than the latter, because they are full of vigour, sensitive to the new and have a very strong will to carry out any difficult task through thick and thin.

This is proved by our experience in struggle, too. We organized the Down-with-Imperialism Union and guided the youth movement at the age of 14. At the age of 20 we formed the guerrilla army and fought the Japanese imperialists. After we defeated Japanese imperialism, we were confronted with many difficult and complicated tasks—building the Party and people's power, founding the People's Army, forming a united

front and so on. We were still young at the time, so we worked deep into the night, never feeling tired; we felt invigorated when we got up in the morning. During the war we used to inspect different sectors of the front, riding in a car all through the night, yet we did not find it hard because we were young.

When we organized a guerrilla army in east Manchuria, it was joined by many young people of 17-18; and there was only a tiny handful of old people. During the anti-Japanese armed struggle young people were always daring in the fight against the enemy and exemplary in army life.

Those who set out for the revolutionary struggle in south Korea today, unafraid of the gallows, are mostly young.

People study a great deal also in their youth. Marx wrote the *Communist Manifesto* at the age of 30. The fact that he authored such an excellent work at this early age tells that he had read much and broadened his knowledge of society in his youth.

If there is a shortcoming on the part of young people, it is that they sometimes act in such a way that causes some losses. However, this is a shortcoming resulting from the excess courage they pluck up to fulfil their tasks.

Today I would like to tell you comrades about an incident that took place in the early days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle when our young people were fighting to arm themselves. As we set down the line of armed struggle at the Mingyuehkon Meeting, young people upheld it and fought valiantly to obtain weapons. At that time there was a certain youth worker who had made several successful attempts to acquire arms. He became so emboldened that once he led some lads in a raid from an ambush on the roadside in broad daylight and snatched scores of rifles from the enemy. Of course, the action cost a few lives but it was an audacious act.

Such shortcomings that may be manifested among young people now and then can be easily rectified if Party organiza-

tions exercise proper guidance. We must boldly build up LSWY cadres with young people and assign them as many tasks as possible.

We think it better to set the age limit at 29 for the lower-level LSWY cadres who work directly with LSWY members. It does not follow that chairmen of primary LSWY organizations should necessarily be Party members. Our Party Rules stipulates that anyone who has reached the age of 18 may be enrolled in the Party. Therefore, young and able non-Party people, who may become Party members some day, should be appointed chairmen of the primary organizations and trained systematically, before being accepted into the Party.

County LSWY workers should be under 32 years of age and those at provincial and national levels be under 35.

The staff of the youth affairs sections of all Party committees should not be too old, either. True, the LSWY workers' age limit cannot be applied to them. But if they are too old, they cannot give the LSWY organizations proper Party guidance suited to their specific needs. Therefore, they should not be older than 40.

On this principle we must prepare cadres for the LSWY with young people in the next year or two.

Next, we must correctly establish the system of guidance of activities in the Juvenile Corps (JC) and the LSWY organizations.

In our country today everyone takes part in political life from his JC days, when he first undergoes organizational training and is educated in a collective spirit. Then he is admitted to the LSWY where he leads an organized life and prepares himself politically and ideologically for Party membership.

So JC, LSWY and Party life are closely interlinked and form an integral system. In this organizational system JC and LSWY activities at primary and middle schools occupy a very

important place. We must invigorate these activities and encourage the young people and children to actively participate in the life of the organization. Then they will faithfully lead an organized life when they grow up, fully convinced that they cannot live without their organizations, and will value the interests of society and the collective more than their own. Intensifying JC and LSWY life at primary and middle schools is of great significance also in arming young people and children with a collective spirit and training them to voluntarily observe the code of community life, thus stepping up the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole of society.

Our experience of the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle shows that those who had faithfully participated in the life of the Children's Vanguard or Children's Corps did the same in the Young Communist League and, later, in the Party. So, at that time, we composed and sang the song of the "Alliance of Three Generations"—the Children's Vanguard, the Young Communist League and the Party.

We must begin by decidedly intensifying organizational life in the JC and LSWY at primary and middle schools.

In your speeches yesterday you said that some LSWY workers who graduated from middle schools are not good at preparing a report or a resolution nor do they know how to preside over a meeting properly. This indicates that LSWY organizations have failed to give correct guidance to JC and LSWY activities at middle schools.

Today you have all the necessary conditions for the education of children and young people. In our country there is a people's government led by the working class, and universal compulsory nine-year technical education is in force. Thanks to our Party's correct educational policy, all the children and young people between 7 and 16 receive free education at schools where they lead a JC or LSWY life. They lead eight

years of organized life in the JC and LSWY at primary and middle schools. During this period, the students regularly attend JC and LSWY meetings, where they take part in debates, see, hear and learn how a report and a concluding speech are delivered and how a meeting is run. Therefore, if LSWY organizations give proper guidance to JC and LSWY activities at middle schools and help the students take an active part in the life of their organization, middle school graduates will no longer be bad at drawing up reports and resolutions or be at a loss in presiding over meetings.

If we are to improve JC and LSWY activities at schools, we must select competent persons as teachers who directly guide the organized life of the students.

School education in our country is aimed at training all students to be fine builders of socialism and communism and ardent revolutionaries. Our schools must, therefore, not merely impart the knowledge of natural science and technology to their students but also give them a broad knowledge of society and politics needed for activity in their organization—how to make a speech, prepare reports and resolutions, conduct meetings, etc. And schools must give their students political and ideological training through an organized life. Therefore, competent teachers must give systematic guidance to the students.

From now on, the LSWY should systematically train JC instructors and LSWY chairmen of middle schools and assign them to primary and middle schools. At the same time, JC instructors and school LSWY chairmen should be provided with ample work conditions and allotted fewer teaching duties so that they can exert all their efforts to guide JC and LSWY activities. In our opinion, they had better be allotted a couple of lessons a week on such subjects as communist ethics or revolutionary history and be allowed to dedicate the remaining hours entirely to guiding the student activities in the organization.

In order to improve guidance to LSWY members' organized life it is necessary to establish a system of collecting chronological data about it since their JC days.

As you know, children and young people do not stay in a particular organization for a long time; they often move as they grow older and change their schools and work places. In other words, they lead a JC life at primary schools and for a couple of years at middle schools; then they lead LSWY life at middle schools for about three years and continue this after they go out into society. Some LSWY members who graduate from middle school continue to lead an organized life either at the factories or on the farms, and others in the army or at higher schools.

Under these circumstances, LSWY organizations must systematically inform each other about the organizational activities of every JC or LSWY member on his transfer, so that the continuity of guidance to their activities in their organization is guaranteed. This will enable LSWY organizations to thoroughly understand how each of their members has led his organized life since his JC days, and what are his merits and demerits, and to give proper guidance in each individual case.

Suppose scores of middle school graduates are sent to work at a certain factory. The school LSWY committee must hand over to the factory LSWY committee the records specifying who has been exemplary in JC and LSWY activities, has studied hard and conducted himself well in his school days and who has demerits and of what kind, and how he must be educated. Then the factory LSWY committee can give appropriate guidance to the organized life of each member concerned, based on the detailed information about his past activities at school, about his merits and demerits, and about his tastes and qualities.

Since there is no such system at present, LSWY organizations in factories, on farms, in the People's Army, universities

and other branches do their work without knowing which of the LSWY members were activists and hard-core elements at middle schools and waste much time before learning something about them. And when they have completed their term as LSWY members, the LSWY organizations just transfer them to the trade union, the Union of Agricultural Working People (UAWP) or the Women's Union, giving no information whatsoever about their life in the organization. As the LSWY works in this manner, its organizations in factories and rural areas are unaware of their members' life in their school days, nor do the Party, the trade union, the UAWP or the Women's Union know about their members' activity in the JC and LSWY. Today this shortcoming in the LSWY is greatly affecting the work of other working people's organizations and the Party.

A LSWY organization must prepare a record concerning the activities of each person from his JC days, which should be sent to the organization concerned, when he goes out into the world after school: to a Party organization when he is enrolled in the Party following his LSWY membership; and respectively to the trade union or the UAWP or the Women's Union.

This will remove difficulties in Party work and in the work of the working people's organizations and help them solve many personnel problems.

In our country everyone goes through the JC and LSWY. So if a systematic record of his membership in these organizations is prepared from now on, there will be no need to scurry about to obtain the relevant information about him. For example, if a Party organization needs some information about a certain trade union member's activities, it will just take a look at his record kept in a file by his trade union; if it wants to know about a Women's Union member, it will ask her organization about her. Then it will be fully acquainted with her life since childhood as a member of the respective organization.

If we introduce a system of keeping a chronological record of each person's membership, it will be of great help in correctly implementing our Party's policy of evaluating him, with the main emphasis on his ideological preparedness and his fidelity to the Party.

At present, personnel papers only contain data concerning a person's family and relatives; there is no information about his socio-political life—about his activities in the JC and LSWY, how he endeavoured to arm himself with the Party's monolithic ideology and how he carried out his revolutionary tasks. Needless to say, such personnel papers should include his family background but, at the same time, they must include specific records of his history—on his life in the organizations concerned, his services to the revolution and construction, etc. Only then can a general idea of his merits and demerits be obtained so as to make a correct appraisal.

All LSWY organizations should prepare an evaluation card about the organized life of a youngster and child as soon as possible and, on this basis, should give effective guidance to his or her activities.

Next, we must set up a proper system of training LSWY cadres.

At present life in the JC is the first stage of our people's political and organized life. Of course, the first phase of our collective life is at the kindergarten. But the kindergarten has no political organization and, accordingly, the kindergarten embraces no politically organized life. Only after their enrolment in the primary school, are children attached to the JC, which is a political organization, and through their life in the JC, they undergo their first political and ideological training. Then they move on to the LSWY organization, a youth organization, and receive more revolutionary training. Metaphorically speaking, LSWY life is a sort of intermediary process between the first and second stages in the machine-building in-

dustry. After passing through their LSWY organization, people are transferred to the Party, the trade union, the UAWP or Women's Union organization, where they will lead an organized life for the rest of their days. Therefore, organized life in the JC and LSWY can be regarded as transitional, though the organizations themselves are not.

Just as life in the JC and LSWY is transitional, so JC instructors and LSWY cadres must move on. They cannot stay at fixed posts for a long time, unlike cadres of Party and other working people's organizations. As JC and LSWY members move on to other organizations when they reach the age limit set for their respective organization, over-age JC instructors and LSWY cadres must also be shifted to other posts and the newly-trained must take up their places.

In keeping with this, we must establish a proper system of training LSWY cadres and, particularly, increase the function and role of the LSWY College and other LSWY cadre-training institutions. Then we can train a large number of LSWY cadres and JC instructors and continue to satisfactorily replenish cadres who have been released.

However, LSWY leadership has so far failed to give proper guidance to the LSWY College and other training institutions, nor have Party organizations properly built up the LSWY's cadre-training institutions.

We should give better guidance to the LSWY's cadre-training institutions so that they will bring up a larger number of competent cadres.

It is necessary first to accurately determine the extent of enrolment required for the LSWY College and other LSWY's cadre-training institutions. The number of the trainees will have to be fixed on the basis of a correct estimation of the total number of LSWY cadres required, as others are continually released.

Needless to say, we cannot train all LSWY cadres at the

LSWY College and other training institutions. It would be ideal if we could, but the present situation does not allow us to train so many people. Therefore, the extent of the enrolment in the training institutions will have to be decided by taking into account the fact that some LSWY functionaries have to be trained directly at the point of production.

At the same time, it is necessary to recommend good students.

From among middle school graduates good comrades should be recommended directly for the LSWY College and other training institutions. If they are sent to the LSWY College on their graduation, they will finish the college course at the age of 18 or 19 and become LSWY cadres.

Many of those comrades who have worked in factories or on farms for about three years after their graduation from middle school and of the demobilized soldiers tempered in the army should also be recommended for the training institutions. The factory and the People's Army are each a kind of university. At production sites and in the army people experience hardships, learn how to work among the masses and are tempered politically and ideologically. Therefore, if a middle school graduate works at a factory or serves in the army for three years or so and studies at the LSWY College, he will be much better prepared than those who enter this college immediately after finishing their middle school course. We should pick out those who are fully armed with the Party's monolithic ideology and who have been exemplary in leading a LSWY life, and must send them to the LSWY College for a one-year course, before appointing them as LSWY cadres. Of course, we cannot replace soldiers regularly now, because our population did not increase during the Fatherland Liberation War. But this problem will be solved in a few years' time. If a middle school graduate serves in the army for about three years and then studies at the LSWY College for a year, he will be about

21 or 22 and be able to engage in LSWY activities for ten years or so.

Classes should also be set up at the LSWY College for training JC instructors and middle-school LSWY chairmen. JC members and middle-school LSWY members are so young and inexperienced that they cannot work satisfactorily by themselves. Therefore, competent personnel trained at the specialized training centres should be appointed as middle-school LSWY chairmen, though students may be appointed chairmen of school primary organizations.

The educational system of the LSWY College must be reformed. The present three-year course seems a bit too long. If one studies three years at the college, one will not be able to engage in LSWY work long enough after graduation. Therefore, the LSWY College's educational system should consist mainly of two-year courses, alongside one-year courses.

Another important aspect of the training of LSWY cadres is to increase the proportion of women involved.

At present the number of women cadres is small in all spheres, and it is especially true of the LSWY. There are only a few women attending this very conference. The same is the case with the students of the LSWY College.

Party and LSWY organizations should pay close attention to training women LSWY cadres, so as to increase their numbers.

To do this, leading officials should, first of all, have a correct attitude towards women.

Some of them are much inclined to make little of women cadres or discriminate against them. This is a manifestation of threadbare feudal ideas still remaining in their minds. In our country there is no ground whatsoever for discriminating against women. The number of women is not smaller than that of men in our population, neither are they playing an inferior role to men in public life.

We must launch a vigorous struggle to root out the survivals of the old feudal ideas among cadres such as a disparaging attitude towards or discrimination against women so that all of them develop a correct attitude towards the fairer sex.

In order to increase the proportion of women among LSWY cadres, women should not get married too early in life.

If they get married during their best period of learning and working, their domestic burdens will prevent them from studying regularly or taking an active part in socio-political activities. At present, some women who have studied at universities at state expense get married on their graduation and coop themselves up in their homes, instead of actively serving the revolutionary cause. As soon as they reach the age of 25 certain women become worried because they think they are already old maids. They are mistaken. They may have been justified in thinking so in former days. However, women living today in the age of revolution must be resolved to study harder and work more in their maidenhood, even if they get married a bit later.

Next, LSWY organizations must train many young hard-core communist elements.

The League of Socialist Working Youth is a mass youth organization embracing broad sections of our young people. Therefore, in order to arm all its young people with communist ideas, there must be hard-core communist elements within the organization.

Of course, to equip young people with communist ideas we could organize a separate Young Communist League for educating them. However, this does not correspond to the characteristics of the Korean youth. Our young people are by nature fond of collective life and like to be affiliated with a definite organization. If we organize a separate Young Communist League in this situation, the young people who failed to be

admitted to it may form other organizations for themselves. This may eventually cause a split in our youth movement. Particularly, when our country is not yet reunified, we must not organize a separate Young Communist League with a limited number of young people. Therefore, we should unite the broad sections of young people in a single organization and have them lead an organized life in unity, while arming them with communist ideology.

Since liberation our Party has invariably held fast to this principle in leading the youth movement. Immediately after liberation there appeared not only the Young Communist League but also the Young Men's Christian Association, the Paegui Youth League and many other youth organizations. Taking advantage of this, rascals like Cho Man Sik manoeuvred to draw the young people over to their side. If we had not rallied broad sections of young people in a single, united organization as early as possible, we may have lost many young people and our youth movement may have been split up. Therefore, with a view to uniting all our young men and women in a single organization, our Party took the initiative in dissolving the Young Communist League and, at the same time, disbanded all the other youth organizations and founded a united Democratic Youth League to embrace young workers and peasants and other wide sections of young people. As the socialist transformation of production relations was completed in the northern half of the Republic and, consequently, individual tradesmen, manufacturers and peasants became socialist working people and all young people became socialist working youths, our Party developed the Democratic Youth League into the League of Socialist Working Youth, to which broad strata of working youth were affiliated to lead an organized life.

All these steps taken by our Party were quite correct. If we had not taken these steps in good time, we could not

have rallied broad sections of young people around our Party nor brought about the sound progress in the youth movement.

We must develop the League of Socialist Working Youth into a Young Communist League in the future. But we have not yet been able to arm the entire LSWY membership firmly with a communist world outlook. If, at this transitional stage, we are to guarantee the proper functioning of LSWY organizations and educate and remould broad sections of their membership and closely rally them around our Party, we must train many hard-core communist elements, i.e., the reserve of the Workers' Party membership.

Who, then, are the hard-core elements? Generally speaking, they are cadres. Today by the young hard-core communist elements we mean young people who have a communist world outlook, that is, youth who have a strong class attitude, are fully prepared ideologically and theoretically, and have a revolutionary determination to devote their all to the struggle for the Party and the revolution, for communism, till the end of their days.

Those who hate landlords, capitalists and imperialist aggressors, and who are resolved to overthrow the capitalist system and build a socialist and communist society should be considered as being substantially equipped with a communist world outlook. In the present circumstances obtaining in the northern half of the Republic where the landlord and capitalist classes have been liquidated and the socialist system established, by people with a communist world outlook we mean those who are ready to firmly defend the socialist system, fight to the end in whatever circumstances to safeguard this system even at the cost of their lives, to struggle staunchly against imperialism, US imperialism in particular, and Japanese militarism, to establish the same socialist system in the southern half as in the north and, further, to turn the whole world into a communist society. LSWY organizations should

single out such young people as hard-core elements and train them well.

Needless to say, it is no easy task to train such young hard-core communist elements in large numbers. But LSWY organizations will be able to bring up as many hard-core elements as they want, if they work scrupulously. In former days we trained numerous hard-core elements while carrying out difficult underground activities. And there is no reason why we cannot do so now, when the working class is in power and the socialist system established.

LSWY organizations should properly carry out organizational work and make sure that the young hard-core communist elements, fully armed with our Party's monolithic ideology, make up more than 30 per cent of their membership. Only then can they become such sound organizations as to strike the enemy with fear.

LSWY organizations with more than 30 per cent hard-core elements will mean that our Party will be rooted deeply among the broad masses of young people and that it will have more than 30 per cent of its reserve among them. This will have a great bearing also on the future improvement of our Party's qualitative composition.

While training many young hard-core communist elements, LSWY organizations should work well in order to guarantee their enrolment in the Party.

Since the LSWY is our Party's reserve which is responsible for the guidance of young people's political life, it ought to give them guidance and assistance and guarantee their eligibility for Party membership. Then LSWY organizations will feel that they have done something worthwhile and all their members will lead an organized life in more earnest. If the Party organization directs the whole work of preparing LSWY members for the admittance to the Party, LSWY members may only try to curry favour with it; they may not rely entirely

on their own organization nor take part in organized activities seriously. Therefore, LSWY organizations should be responsible for work of recommending for Party membership the young hard-core elements who are exemplary in their organized life in the LSWY and are firmly equipped with a communist world outlook, and for work to guarantee their eligibility for Party membership.

Furthermore, all young people should be thoroughly armed with our Party's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, thus rallying closely around our Party.

When a revolution is started without a Marxist-Leninist party, inevitably it becomes essential to learn from a foreign revolutionary history, experience and revolutionary theory. In the past our country had no revolutionary party of the working class, nor its own revolutionary theory on how to carry out the Korean revolution and what to do to contribute to world revolution. Accordingly, we could not but learn from a foreign country's revolutionary history.

However, our situation today is different from what it was at that time. Our country has a strong revolutionary party; our Party has a long revolutionary history. From the days when we trained the nucleus of our force while carrying out our underground activities, our Party has more than 40 years of revolutionary history and brilliant revolutionary traditions. In addition, we have revolutionary theories and policies with regard to revolution and construction. Since we have the guiding theories of our own Party and its revolutionary policies, we must thoroughly educate our working people and youth in our Party's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea.

Unless young people are firmly equipped with our Party's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, they cannot be a reserve on which our Party can depend nor can they carry through the Party line and its policies.

LSWY organizations should fully arm all their members

with our Party's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, and unite them firmly around the Party and vigorously organize and mobilize them in the struggle to implement the Party line and its policies.

Now, it is necessary to intensify LSWY members' activities in the organization.

We united broad sections of young people in LSWY organizations, with a view to strengthening their organized life and training all its membership to be ardent revolutionaries and true Communists.

In order to be a true Communist, one must carry on revolutionary activities in the organization. Only through an intensive organized life can people acquire a collectivist spirit, one of the major qualities of a Communist, equip themselves firmly with our Party's Juche idea and guarantee unity of action in the struggle to implement the line and policies laid down by the Party. If they shun the organized life and live as they would at home, keeping themselves aloof from work, they can never be Communists.

If one holds a nominal membership of an organization without participating in its collective, organized activities, one cannot be called a member; it is impossible to guarantee unity of action with such a man. This is why our Party Rules stipulates that a Party member who absents himself from the Party's organized life for more than six months without a justifiable reason shall be automatically excluded from the Party.

In order to further improve the organized life of their members LSWY organizations should encourage the entire membership to scrupulously observe the norms of LSWY life. In particular, the organizational sections of LSWY committees must establish rigid discipline and must be more demanding so that the LSWY members may earnestly participate in the organized activities.

2. ON INTENSIFYING THE IDEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL EDUCATION OF YOUTH AND STUDENTS

The period when one is a youth is the most important in one's life. In this period one not only attains physical maturity but also acquires a knowledge of political, economic, cultural and other spheres and undergoes a great change in one's mental development.

Therefore, it is very important to educate young people properly and lead them along the right path. We must give them revolutionary education and guide them along the right path, especially when they start life in the LSWY at the age of 14-17.

During the period from the third to the fifth grade of the middle school, or at the beginning of youthhood, they are more sensitive than at any other time; they are easily influenced by their environment and want to do whatever they wish. The youth and students of this age want to smoke when they see adults smoking; they want to drink when they see them drinking. Their curiosity is so great that they try to do whatever others do. At this time they become independent and daring, and have a growing urge to do everything their own way and through their own efforts.

The early stage of youthhood is also marked by a very strong desire to search for truth and make revolution. We know this well from our own experience. In our middle school days we already realized that the society we lived in was unequal and full of contradictions, and we began to oppose its institutions. At the time we tried to clarify the reason why

some people rode in rickshaws whereas others pulled them and why there were people who lived extravagant lives in imposing mansions with twelve gates, whereas others had to roam about the streets as beggars. We sympathized with the rickshaw-pullers and were resolved to join hands with them in knocking down the fellows who rode in rickshaws. As middle school boys we were really indignant at the sight of the landlords and capitalists plundering people of their property and cruelly beating up innocent workers and peasants. At that time we would wonder particularly why the Japanese imperialists had swallowed up Korea and were going to conquer even China and why Koreans had to be maltreated even in an alien land. Gradually, we arrived at a definite conclusion that all the misfortunes and sufferings of the Korean people were caused by none other than the Japanese imperialist aggressors and that, consequently, unless they were crushed and the unequal society overthrown, the gulf between the rich and the poor could not be eliminated nor could everybody live a life of equality. And finally, we set out on the road of revolutionary struggle.

At the early stage of youthhood, as you see, people are haunted by many questions as to social phenomena and begin to form a revolutionary world outlook. If young people have a bad teacher or a bad leader then, they are apt to take the wrong path. If a bad teacher explains to young people that men were originally divided into the rich and the poor and that that was their fate, they will not try to make revolution but, instead, will merely lament over their ill luck and be inclined to improve their lot by making money.

This is how the world outlook of quite a few young people in south Korea is being formed now. They only know money; they say: "It is fate that makes us rich or poor; in order to be well-off, we must make money. Money is a panacea." So the young people are employing every conceivable

means to earn money; some of them try to steal money while others attempt to amass fortunes overnight through gambling.

On the contrary, if young people are properly educated by a good leader, things will be different. They will have a revolutionary resolve to fight the exploiting classes, if they are properly taught that: "capitalist society is unjust. Man is not born either rich or poor. Landlords and capitalists have lots of money because they exploit the workers and peasants. Therefore, we must knock down the former who bleed the latter white."

Thus people may grow to be revolutionaries or degenerates depending on what education and ideological influence they receive in their early youthhood. Therefore, if the young people are properly taught and are encouraged to do good deeds at school, they will follow the right path. If not, they will contract bad habits and go astray. For example, if it is fully explained to the youth and students that smoking and drinking is bad for health and that leading a dissolute life undermines society, they will not emulate or commit evil doings. But, if they are left to decide for themselves, whether they smoke, drink or live dissipated lives, they will pick up bad habits and work evils.

Today our country has no social factor that can engender capitalist ideology. This is true. But obsolete ideas still persist in our people's minds to a considerable extent, and there are many possibilities of young people being affected by the obsolete ideas of their parents or relatives and acquiring bad habits.

LSWY organizations should, therefore, conduct proper education work among youth and students to keep them from being infected with negative ideologies and guide them along the right path.

An important aspect of their education is that they should be encouraged to have a keen interest and take an active part

in social and political affairs and prepare themselves fully to do their share for society.

We must not let the students just study at school. Study for study's sake, study divorced from the reality of society, is of no use. If the students are only made to learn letters by heart, they cannot but become "locked chests of knowledge". We must never make our youth and students, the reserve of our revolution, "locked chests of knowledge". We must always teach them what is vital for the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

LSWY organizations should make youth and students clearly realize that they belong to society and particular organizations; thus, they will always be interested in what policy our Party proposes, what the situation in our country is, what our revolution demands, how their organizations are being run. No matter what they study, be it technology, literature or music, or military science, the youth and students must buckle down to it with a great ambition and hope to contribute a large share to the Party and the revolution, to our society and the people. Thus, all our youth and students will be well-informed persons versed in politics, economics, military affairs, literature and art, science and technology.

Therefore, first of all, they must read a great deal.

Reading gives us information about nature and society; it is an important vehicle for enhancing cultural attainments. Revolutionary literature, in particular, is a great contributing factor to increasing young people's zeal for revolution.

This is quite clear from our experience, too. In our middle school days we read Marxist-Leninist literature, as well as Gorky's *Mother* and many other revolutionary novels, such as *On the Amnok-gang River*, *A Young Vagrant*, *The True Story of Ah Q*, *Blessing*, and *The Iron Flood*. This convinced us more of the corruptness of the society we lived in then and hardened our resolve to set out on the road of revolutionary struggle.

Nowadays, however, some youth and students do not read much. This is partly because we have few good books, but the main reason is that the youth and students have failed to form the habit of reading zealously. LSWY organizations should properly educate all youth and students to take to book-reading so that they read lots of good books while they are young.

In order to encourage them to read a great deal it is essential to provide them with adequate facilities.

I was told that at present our youth and students do not fully understand such words as "revolution", "class", "productive forces" and the "transition period". This is because the LSWY has failed to organize its work properly and regularly supply study materials to the youth and students. From now on, LSWY organizations should provide them with ample and diverse study materials.

If the LSWY newspaper carries brief explanatory notes on the terminology of social science, it will greatly help LSWY members in their study. The LSWY used to have its newspaper carry explanatory notes on this terminology and study materials for some time. Nowadays, however, we can hardly find such things in the LSWY newspaper. I think the LSWY newspaper ought to carry such study materials again. It is a daily newspaper. If it explains just ten terms in each issue, it can explain a great number. Young people will be able to use the explanatory notes for their study every day; they will copy them in their notebooks or clip them and bind them together and make a fine glossary.

We also have to publish a dictionary of social science for the young people. This does not require a large sum of money or involve any hardship. We are quite capable of publishing this kind of dictionary, once we buckle down to it with a resolve. We should make a glossary of social science quickly to help our young people in study.

Lots of books should be published in diverse forms to suit

the qualities of young people. We should make both large and pocket-size books. If we make some booklets which contain passages from the *Selected Works* and other documents with regard to the tasks facing young people in different spheres, it will be very convenient for their study.

At the same time, LSWY organizations should establish well-appointed reading rooms or youth libraries at schools, in workers' districts and city and county seats and make sure to run them normally. It is not so difficult to equip small reading rooms or libraries. Provide them with newspapers, magazines, political books, literary works and scientific and technological books. That will be sufficient.

For our youth and students to acquire rich knowledge, extensive, diverse circle activities have to be organized such as public presentation.

At present some youth and students conduct themselves badly, they are attracted by unhealthy elements, because LSWY organizations leave the young people to themselves, without making extensive arrangements for their diverse extra-curricular activities. If we do not properly educate and lead our youth and students along the road to socialism and communism, the enemy may draw them into the fold of capitalism. Who beats whom is also manifested here.

To prevent young people from doing mischief they should be denied any opportunities for this. In other words, we must make sure that they work earnestly when they work, study zealously when they study, and take an active part in various interesting gatherings organized for them after school. Then wicked fellows will not be able to mislead them.

Now some parents do not take into consideration the mental qualities of their children and urge them only to study after school. This will not lead them along the right path. When they finish their homework, they should be allowed to go out and participate in circle activities. We must see that they sing.

play instruments, do physical exercises or read novels according to their wishes. This will prevent them from doing mischief and enable them to learn more.

The broad participation of youth and students in various circle activities is also very useful in developing their vigour.

Young people like to boast of themselves before the public. They have great ambitions to distinguish themselves by doing what others cannot do. This is one of their major qualities. We must properly develop this quality. There are officials who suppress this enterprising spirit and ambition, criticizing them for their "vainglory" and "vanity". They must not do this. If they do, young people will lose vigour and valour. They should be allowed to show off. Only then will they become important officials and great men. If they only coop themselves up at home, they will not be worth their salt.

LSWY organizations should regularly hold poetry readings, concerts, reading parties, film shows, contests of oratory and the like for youth and students so that they will recite poems, sing songs, give their impressions of a novel or a film or make speeches prepared by themselves, according to their tastes and qualities. It will also be a good idea to arrange seminars frequently, in which young people can read papers on the respective scientific and technological subjects they have studied. If a young man has learned the Party congress report by heart and wants to recite it before the audience, arrangements should be made in good time to afford him the opportunity.

Literary works or essays written by youth and students should first be heard at a gathering of students to pick out those that are excellent, which can then be presented to public. They may be presented at different places according to their contents and specific conditions prevailing. In Pyongyang, for example, the young people of Potonggang District may be sent to Taedonggang District or those of Taedonggang Dis-

trict to Potonggang or Moranbong District for public presentation. If public presentation of such works is frequently arranged and good works are applauded and highly estimated, the young people will be high-spirited and more enthusiastic about such activities in the future.

In order to arrange many such gatherings, it is necessary to properly equip and use youth halls, halls of culture and democratic propaganda halls.

When we say a youth hall, you think of something grand and imposing and want us to build it right now. This won't do. We cannot afford to build many large halls all at once, and we need not do so. At first the hall can be set up at a modern dwelling house to accommodate a dozen or so persons and a large fine youth hall built later, as circumstances permit.

Let me tell you about our experience. While we were studying at Kirin before, we used the YMCA hall for the revolutionary education of youth and students. At that time we had no assembly hall of our own. So we had to make use of the YMCA hall. In those days the YMCA hall in Kirin had a tennis court, a pingpong table and a couple of rooms simply provided with some newspapers, magazines and Bibles. On Sundays the management of this hall would let young people read newspapers or play tennis or pingpong for a small fee. When a scholar or a noted personality visited the town, they would hold a lecture meeting and collect entrance fees. Needless to say, the hall was run with a view to inducing young people to read Christian literature and imbuing them with Christianity.

However, we used this hall to instill revolutionary ideas in young people. Many youth and students would flock to the hall every Sunday. Taking advantage of this, we encouraged them to read revolutionary novels, hold seminars and debates on questions of revolution. In the end, we even formed a revolutionary organization among them.

We often applied this method in revolutionizing the peasantry in the farm settlements of east Manchuria.

In those days old villagers would gather at a house of an evening and idle their time away, talking about various things. We took advantage of this to educate them. At these gatherings we first let a good talker tell interesting stories such as the *Story of Three Kingdoms* and the *Tale of Chun Hyang* for some 40 minutes; and during the intermission, we would read a revolutionary book for them or tell them that there was a tenant dispute at such and such a place and that this dispute meant a struggle to reduce the farm rent. We also explained questions of vital interest to the peasants, such as how to fight where the landlords were exploiting them. In this way we imbued them little by little with revolutionary consciousness.

Meanwhile, at a gathering of young people we would first teach them a song, recite poems or read a novel suitable to their particular requirements, before going over to a story about the revolution. In this way we revolutionized one farming village after another and trained many peasants and youth to be revolutionaries.

You should also apply this method, making effective use of youth halls or democratic propaganda halls to educate young people well.

At present, in Pyongyang alone, there are lots of club houses, cinema houses, and halls of culture, as well as scores of conference halls which belong to ministries and other national bodies. LSWY organizations must make the most of these facilities. If they make scrupulous arrangements and properly organize various gatherings, our youth and students in addition to what they learn at school will acquire a wide range of useful knowledge needed for social life.

You can also furnish a rural democratic propaganda hall in a simple way and use it effectively. You should provide a

couple of warm floor-heated rooms in which the young people can read newspapers and books and hold different meetings. If they gather there every evening and sing songs or read novels or newspapers and debate on the contents, they will learn a lot.

LSWY organizations should launch a widespread campaign for youth and students to learn at least one technical skill.

If our country is to develop quickly, all our young people must acquire at least one technical skill. Therefore, our Party has had a slogan to this effect for a long time.

Young people have a strong desire to learn; they are very eager to study science and technology. They have an urge to drive a car, build a radio set, master various technical skills. We should provide the necessary facilities for them to learn how to drive a motorcar and a tractor and study electronics or electrical engineering, according to their wishes. Those who want to practise marksmanship should be provided with a shooting range to satisfy their desire. It is no hard job to make these arrangements because our country has a developed industry.

If all our young people know how to drive a car or a tractor and handle electronic apparatus, then our science and technology will develop rapidly. Moreover, if they learn how to drive a car or a tractor and become good marksmen in their middle school days, our nation's defence capacity will also increase.

The physical training of youth and students should also be organized extensively.

If they are physically weak, it is of no use, however knowledgeable and technically skilled they may be. When they are healthy, they will not fall ill and will be able to contribute actively to national defence, economic construction and cultural development. Therefore, LSWY organizations must always direct close attention to the physical training of our youth and

students who will have to shoulder the future destiny of the country.

In order to harden their bodies, it is necessary to frequently organize various exercises such as swimming and mountaineering.

Mountaineering is a very good exercise for youth and students to strengthen their bodies and their will. I was told that some of them are now frightened at the hoot of an owl in woods. This is because schools have not organized mountain-climbing frequently. If young people are afraid of mountains, how can they wage a revolutionary struggle and become revolutionary fighters?

We should organize mountain-climbing for many youth and students to toughen their constitution, train their will and foster their valour. They should climb the mountains in spring and autumn as well as in summer and winter. It is ideal to go mountaineering in spring and autumn, go skating in winter and swimming in summer. In the mountainous areas like Ryanggang Province, they could well be encouraged to go skiing for the most part of winter. Camping should also be organized often, along with mountain-climbing and swimming.

Since our country abounds with mountains and rivers, young people should take such exercises as often as possible. Then they will familiarize themselves with our terrain conditions and be proficient in mountain warfare, river-crossing operations and marine warfare in the future when war breaks out.

Let me cite an example.

Last year one of our small boats was wrecked at sea. But none of the crew was hurt, and all returned alive. At that time we even mobilized airplanes in our earnest endeavour to search for them, but in vain. These comrades put their ailing mate on a plank of wood and swam for nearly ten days, helping each other, before coming back to the homeland. They are all brave

comrades, indeed; they are heroes. Because all of them were strong-willed, courageous, stout and good at swimming, they returned into the embrace of their Party and motherland, in spite of such an adversity, braving the winds and waves. All of our young people should further temper their bodies and minds in order to be brave revolutionary soldiers like these comrades.

Nowadays some people regard being sportsmen as being hooligans. This is grossly mistaken. There were a few hooligans among sportsmen in the past. This is true. But no such thing is possible under our system. We must wage a powerful ideological struggle against the erroneous viewpoint with regard to physical culture and sports and pay much attention to the physical training of the youth and students.

LSWY organizations must not just leave physical culture and sports to schools, but undertake it directly. Thus they will guarantee that all our young people are strong enough to serve in the defence of the country and the building of socialism efficiently.

Next, it is necessary to encourage youth and students to write a great deal.

We have stressed this at plenary meetings of the Party Central Committee and on many other occasions. But it seems to me that LSWY organizations have not encouraged youth and students to write a great deal. The latest issues of the LSWY newspaper and other publications carry little written by youth and students.

Our present life has much material with which you can write for our youth and students. If one gives a vivid portrayal of what one has seen, heard and felt while fishing in deep seas or of the lives of a lumberman or a smelter, it will be excellent reading material. A good account of a walking trip will also be welcomed by young people. If such materials are produced in

plenty, youth and students will be inclined and firmly resolve to work and live like the heroes.

You may write an account of your foreign trip based on your impressions and have it carried in the LSWY paper. You may also describe the state of things in a bourgeois society or the developments in newly independent nations or make a factual account of how foreigners highly estimate our Party's policies and the successes achieved by our people in their socialist construction. If these are introduced in a newspaper or a magazine, our youth and students will read them with interest.

You may also write about mountain-climbing and camp life. Write well about a mountain or a peak, about how you felt when you heard the hooting of an owl there at night and so on. Then youth and students will be interested in your account and will be encouraged to go mountaineering or camping themselves.

LSWY organizations should ensure that youth and students write a great deal in order that many good works appear which meet the tastes of youth and reflect their life.

Next, youth and students must be made to launch a movement to learn foreign languages.

As we always say, we must be prepared to fight US and Japanese imperialists some day. All our young people should, therefore, know a few English and Japanese words, if not more. If they do not know a single English or Japanese word, they will find it hard to deal with enemy captives in the battlefield. Every young man and woman must know how to say simple English and Japanese phrases such as "Hands up!" and "Put down your guns and surrender, and we won't shoot you!"

In the past when we were fighting the Japanese imperialists, all our anti-Japanese guerrillas, for the sake of the revolution, made a point of learning some simple Japanese phrases

such as "Hands up!", "Put down your guns, and we won't shoot you!", "Don't shed your blood for the Japanese Emperor. Go home!" and so on.

LSWY organizations should encourage all young people to learn a few English and Japanese words of practical use, so as to be ready for a possible war.

In addition, all of our young people should develop a love for work and take a loving care of state and social property.

As you all know, in a socialist society all the wealth of the nation is the common property of the people. Therefore, taking a loving care of state and social property in a socialist society has a great bearing on increasing the nation's wealth and consolidating and developing the socialist system. No matter how many things we have built through hard work, it would be to no avail and we would not be able to increase the nation's wealth or build a communist society, if we did not take a loving care of them and damaged them through mismanagement.

However, LSWY organizations have not as yet initiated effective social movements and educational activities for youth and children to protect state and social property with care. As a result, in many cases they handle common property carelessly, in a random way.

Some time ago we visited a village in Kaechon County, South Pyongan Province. There was a building which had formerly been used by the People's Army. Since no one had taken care of the building, the roof tiles were missing, all the doors were broken. It would not be in such a bad shape if the LSWY organizations and their members there had been concerned about it at all. But the LSWY organizations were lacking the attitude of a master towards common property, so they took no measures, though they knew that a precious building belonging to the nation was dilapidated.

LSWY organizations should launch a widespread campaign for youth and children to do many good deeds so that they de-

velop a love for work and take scrupulous care of common property from childhood.

The campaign to do good deeds is very useful for youth and children in getting accustomed to loving labour and taking good care of common property and, particularly, for their communist education and transformation.

They should begin with an extensive movement to plant trees.

Trees are scarce in the mountains of North and South Pyongan, North and South Hwanghae and in our other provinces. There are some trees in the vicinities of Pyongyang which are under our constant care. But the mountains are scantily wooded once you are out of the Pyongyang or Sunchon district. Because the mountains have few trees, they are unattractive, and the chirping of mountain birds can be rarely heard.

When the mountains are densely wooded they look beautiful and can prevent natural disasters such as landslides and floods; and they will be inhabited by many beasts and birds like roe-deer and pheasants. Thickly wooded hills will offer excellent shelter to both the army and civilians in case of war.

We should organize an extensive movement for youth and children to plant trees, so as to cover all our hills and fields with dense foliage. Recently the Scientific Film Studio produced a film entitled *Fast-Growing Trees*. You should see it before you go back to your homes, and make sure that your streets, villages, hills and fields are planted with many fast-growing trees. These trees will meet the population's demand for firewood and offer you plenty of timber for diverse purposes.

It is also necessary to launch a widespread movement to repair roads. Now our country has an incomparably greater number of automobiles and tractors than before. Only by keeping the roads in proper shape can we raise the utilization of

automobiles and tractors and successfully implement the Party's policy of introducing bus services in the countryside. LSWY organizations should initiate a social movement among their members and JC members to repair and take good care of the roads all the time.

They should also organize extensive drives to remove stones from fields, plant willows on river banks and edges of fields, keep villages neat and tidy, plant and tend flowers on the roadsides and so on.

In addition, LSWY organizations should initiate various social movements such as one to aid the bereaved families of the revolutionaries, the families of those killed by the enemy or fallen in action during the war and the dependents of the People's Army servicemen.

In this way all our young people will keep towns and villages clean, take a loving care of schools, meeting halls and other communal property and, further, firmly defend and safeguard our power and socialist system established through the revolution.

Furthermore, it is necessary to encourage our youth and children to take an active part in revolutionizing their families and towns and villages.

At present quite a few officials talk much about revolutionization, but they have not buckled down to the work of revolutionizing their towns and villages in real earnest. Of course, it is no easy task to revolutionize the whole of a ri or a dong and get everyone to breathe in our Party's ideology, have a love for work, take a scrupulous care of communal property and struggle uncompromisingly against counter-revolutionaries. But this is quite possible if we purposefully buckle down to it.

Formerly, we revolutionized farming villages in spite of the strict surveillance of Japanese imperialist police. And there is no reason why we cannot revolutionize a workers' district

or a farming village today when the Party is strongly encouraging the youth and children to carry out their social activities and provides them with every necessary facility to do so. At present there are schools in all parts of our country, and every village has JC members and Red Young Guardsmen. If we train just five to ten hard-core elements among them and rouse them to activity, it is quite possible to revolutionize a rural village or a workers' district.

LSWY workers seem to regard the work of revolutionizing towns and villages as something mysterious. They should never do this.

The LSWY will be quite able to make arrangements for the system of one propagandist taking care of five households, which we have tested in Changsong County. This is one of the excellent methods of revolutionizing the countryside. Charge teachers and students with responsibility for five households each and let them regularly meet the children and elders of the houses in their charge and explain and propagate our Party's policies, cultural and hygienic work, anti-espionage struggle and other matters. Then we can turn all the inhabitants into active supporters and champions of our Party policies, prevent people in good time from loafing about or encroaching on social property and give no place for spies, wreckers and saboteurs to set foot.

LSWY organizations can also organize through students the work of revolutionizing their parents. Any parent is deeply concerned about his children's future and readily complies with their requests. Therefore, if LSWY organizations educate the children, youth and students properly they will be able, through them, to exert revolutionary influence on their parents and revolutionize their homes.

Let me cite an example. After the war we were transforming individual tradesmen and manufacturers along socialist lines. At that time there were many individual entrepre-

neurs and tradesmen in Pyongyang. They not only exploited others but also often engaged in excessive profiteering or stole state-owned materials and equipment. So we explained to the students in detail the injustice of exploitation through private enterprise and trade and the advisability of joining cooperatives. And we made sure that they popularized among their parents the Party policy of forming cooperatives. So the students stubbornly urged their parents to join the cooperatives, saying: "Father, I am really ashamed to write down in my personal record that I'm a tradesman's son. How clear and clean I shall feel, if I, too, describe myself as a co-op member's son-like others! Hurry up and join the cooperative and change your social status." They nagged at their parents once, twice, thrice, until they gave in. Thus influenced by their children, many people volunteered to join the cooperatives at the time.

Schools should educate their students properly in such a manner. Then, if their fathers absent themselves from work, they will ask their fathers: "Why don't you go to work today, Father?" and when they return home early, they will ask, "Why have you come home so early today, Father?" These questions will sting the conscience of those who hate to work and have been reluctant to participate in the life of an organization and will help them to rectify their shortcomings gradually.

Through the students we can also properly conduct the work of rallying around our Party that section of people with problematic backgrounds. Suppose there is a son of a former member of the "peace maintenance corps". We should tell him: "When the enemy was here, your father joined the 'peace maintenance corps'. But our Party being lenient, forgave him; so let's encourage your father to believe in the Party and do more work for it." We must educate the student in this manner, so that he will reason with his father.

From now on, LSWY organizations should, under the

leadership of the Party organizations, make scrupulous arrangements to lead the children, youth and students to take an active part in the revolutionization of the workers' districts and farming villages. They should also teach them necessary propaganda methods, provide them with experience and plenty of educational material.

In order to conduct effective ideological and cultural education among youth through diverse forms and methods, it is essential to decisively raise the role of LSWY organizations and their leading workers.

Today, our young people have no worry about their life; they are provided with every facility for studying and working to their hearts' content. Hunger is inconceivable in our country now. Though they cannot afford to put on fancy clothes, all of our people have clothes for every season. Moreover, there is an adequate number of schools where our youth and children and working people can study as much as they want.

Therefore, if LSWY organizations and the leading workers firmly buckle down to their work, they can educate and remould all our youth and students to be ardent revolutionaries. Some young people indulge in delinquent behaviour because LSWY organizations and their workers have not worked well. Logically, there should not and cannot be any delinquent youth under our social system.

As I said some time ago, while looking round the offices of the LSWY Central Committee, our present LSWY workers do not study their work profoundly enough nor do they organize it energetically. I was told that some LSWY workers say they have nothing to do. They are quite wrong. They ought to seek something to do; no task will spring up or come of itself.

LSWY organizations and their workers should deeply study their work and seek some job, and more frequently or-

ganize useful activities suited to the characteristic features of the youth and students.

Therefore, it is necessary to decisively raise the qualifications of LSWY workers, particularly of JC instructors and LSWY committee chairmen at schools. These instructors and chairmen must conduct themselves well; they must be diligent, proficient in work and well-informed. They must be versed in literary works, including revolutionary novels and juvenile stories, and have a wealth of information about social and political problems, as well as on the internal and external situation. Only then can they give the youngsters effective day-to-day guidance in and out of their work and clearly explain the line and policies of the Party.

LSWY organizations should scrupulously attend to the work of further improving the qualifications of the JC instructors and LSWY school committee chairmen.

3. ON SOME TASKS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECISION OF THE FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE PARTY

An important task you are facing today is to wage a vigorous struggle for the implementation of the decision of the Fifth Congress of our Party. All LSWY organizations and young people should take the lead in carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution outlined by the Party congress; they should also be in the forefront of the struggle against the cultural infiltration of imperialism and the tendencies to cling to the past and play an active role in the work of revolutionizing the whole of society. LSWY organizations must make sure that, in order to further increase the nation's

defence capacities, young people earnestly participate in the activities of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and Red Young Guards and are the vanguard in the work of fortifying the whole country and developing the munitions industry.

Our young people are now confronted with a weighty yet honourable task of performing a shock brigade's role in fulfilling the Six-Year National Economic Plan set forth by the Party congress. All LSWY organizations should ensure that young people take the lead in tackling difficult and tough jobs and vigorously struggle, above all, to carry out ahead of time the plan for this year, the first year of the Six-Year National Economic Plan. It is particularly necessary that many more young people should work in the coal and other extractive industries and railway transport and bring about mass innovations, thus further developing our extractive industries and easing the strain on transport.

At the same time, you should give more aid to the countryside so as to increase agricultural production. A major reserve for more grain production lies in the extensive irrigation of non-paddy fields. Young people must launch a mass movement to complete the irrigation projects for 30,000 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields before spring ploughing, come what may. Since our countryside is short of manpower and has a small number of young people, you must not transfer rural youth somewhere else or organize meetings, training courses and other work during the busy farming season.

Now, I would like to say a few words about making adequate preparations against war.

At present our country is fraught with the danger of another war breaking out at any moment. As the days go by, the US imperialists and their lackeys are stepping up their manoeuvres for aggression and war in our country. We do not want war, but if the enemy commits a provocative act by sending another *Pueblo* into our territorial waters, we will

give him a deadly counterblow. If he attacks us on the plea of "retaliation", we will retaliate for the "retaliation". The repeated retaliations may expand to an all-out war.

As you see, there always exists the danger of resumption of war; therefore, we must not be lax even for a moment but fully prepared to cope with the war.

The most important thing in war preparations is to win over and rally broad masses around the Party and to revolutionize and working-classize all the working people and strengthen the politico-ideological unity of our society. We must scrupulously work with different sections of the masses and firmly unite all our working people around the Party.

In the first place, it is necessary to work well with those who returned from Japan. They came back into the embrace of the socialist fatherland after living hard lives in an alien land, where they had suffered from all sorts of racial contempt, mistreatment, oppression and exploitation, because they had no country of their own. While in Japan, in order to return to their dear homeland, they fought courageously, hailing our Party and Republic, in the teeth of the harsh repression by the Japanese reactionaries. Therefore, we should look after them kindly and educate them properly. We must send them to universities or to the army according to their desire. Thus we will unite the returnees closely around our Party.

It is also necessary to work well with those comrades who are from south Korea.

Most of them joined the Volunteers and valiantly fought, arms in hand, against the American scoundrels during the Fatherland Liberation War; they volunteered for the revolution and came to us. In the northern half of the Republic they have striven for the building of socialism and the reunification of the country. The comrades from the south are our great asset, a priceless treasure for the south Korean revolution. When the country is reunified or when travel between

north and south is realized even before the reunification, they will have to go to south Korea and attend to the work of educating the people and rallying them around our Party. If people of Hamgyong or Pyongan Province think they can act as masters in Kyongsang or Cholla Province, they are mistaken. If we are to rally the people of the south around our Party quickly, people from Cholla Province should go to Cholla Province, and those from Kyongsang Province to Kyongsang Province to work and become masters there.

In the northern half of the Republic today there are hundreds of thousands of people from the south. If they are trained well to be cadres and sent back to their native places when mutual visits between north and south are started and each one of them educates ten people, they will easily win over several millions of people. Therefore, we must treasure and take a loving care of them and train all of them to be cadres.

Among those coming from the south, some hold important Party and government posts, others work as chairmen or vice-chairmen of cooperative farms and still others work at factories and enterprises. We must make them clearly realize that they are revolutionaries who will have to undertake weighty tasks in south Korea in the future, and must strenuously educate them to firmly prepare themselves politically and ideologically.

We must also work properly with the young people whose family backgrounds are questionable.

As regards people with questionable family backgrounds and socio-political records, we must adhere to the principle of unity in educating and transforming those who want to go along with us today. And we should not leave their sons and daughters out in the cold.

Some time ago a comrade asked us how to appraise a man whose grandfather had had some landed estate and been rather well-off but whose father was a worker. Our Party's policy is

quite clear with regard to this sort of question. Judging from the fact that he asked us about such a thing, we can tell that our officials still do not fully understand what class origin means and why it is taken into account. In this particular case his grandfather was somewhat well-off but his father led a hard life as a worker. Since he grew up under the influence of his working-class father, there can be nothing questionable about him.

As we always say, the class origin of a man shows his ideological make-up, that is, what kind of ideologies he has in his mind and to what extent it has a hold on him. We check people's class origins in order to see how much they were influenced by feudal landlords, by capitalism and by the working class. Only when we know their ideological make-up can we take appropriate measures to rid them of the negative ideological influences. In other words, those who are much affected by the feudal-Confucian idea must be given an ideological injection to eliminate the idea, and those influenced by capitalist ideology another to do away with that.

A man's social status is not immutable; it changes constantly. If his grandfather was a rich peasant but has long been impoverished and his father became a member of the working class, the working-class origin will prevail over the rich-peasant origin in this case.

We must not unnecessarily discriminate against our young people who have grown up and received communist education under our system, because of their class origins. Discrimination against them because of their grandfather or father may prove a great obstacle to the unity and solidarity of our society.

In connection with the question of class origin I would like to say a few words about war orphans who have graduated from the primary schools for orphans.

They say that some officials do not admit them into the

Party, alleging that their family background has not been clarified. This is a grave mistake.

Those young people graduated from the primary schools for orphans were brought up under the care of our Party. They had wandered from place to place after losing their parents in the war at the age of three or four.

One night in December 1950, during the Fatherland Liberation War, we dropped in at a roadside house near Suncheon on our way from Kanggye to Pyongyang to warm ourselves. We found out that the master of the house had served in the People's Army and been killed in battle. His wife was taking care of her children as well as some orphans. She was having a very hard time of it, even rearing the orphans by herself. Our hearts bled at the sight of this. It was then that we resolved to take steps quickly to bring up the war orphans under the state's care, though the country was hard up. Soon afterwards we saw to it that nursery and primary schools for war orphans were set up.

So the orphans grew up receiving communist education at our nursery and primary schools. But, now, our officials are particular about the class origins of these young people educated at the primary schools and make an issue out of this. This is quite wrong. We check people's class origins in order to know in what circumstances and under what influence they grew up. If they were orphaned when they did not understand what was going on around them and grew up under the Party's care, it does not matter whether their fathers were landlords or workers.

As for the class origins of those who were bred in the nursery and primary schools for orphans, their family environment and background are the socialist system of the Republic, and the parent who brought them up is the Workers' Party of Korea. This is the best and most glorious background and there is nothing else to be clarified here.

You need not take the trouble now to clarify the question of fathers they do not even remember. Nor can you find anyone who will provide you with information about their history. Suppose someone says, "He seems to be the son of a landlord who lived in such-and-such a place" and you add this unconfirmed information to his record. Then your fortuitous endeavour to dig into his family background might ruin an innocent man.

Needless to say, it is good to heighten your vigilance against spies and saboteurs who might try to lurk in our ranks, pretending to be war orphans. However, once you have confirmed that they were brought up and educated at the nursery and primary schools for orphans, you need not make any further inquiries; you should properly educate such people and have them enrolled in the Party.

If those who were educated at these schools and are working hard at present are not admitted into the Party on the pretext that their family connections have not yet been clarified, they will never be Party members because there will be no way to obtain the information in the future either. The orphans brought up by us will then lose heart in their work, and have no hope whatsoever. This will eventually do harm to the revolution. Therefore, we must unconditionally train them to be revolutionaries loyal to our Party and revolution.

LSWY organizations must also work well with the families of those who went over to the south and the sons and daughters of the people who committed errors in the past.

As we have said on many occasions, we must not deal with all the families of those who went south as being in one category; we must estimate each case strictly in accordance with its ideological merit. Some of them were rascals who fled after murdering our Party members and patriots. This is true. But the overwhelming majority of them went along with the

enemy because they were frightened by his threat to drop atom bombs, or were taken away against their will. Therefore, we should deal with their families on merit. We must trust a young man and must not discriminate against him, if his father comes from the main classes of society and went south without committing any serious crime, and he himself has not only been exemplary in the JC and LSWY at school but also works earnestly at the factory and is ready to dedicate his life to the struggle for the Party and revolution. If we shun and isolate those who want to come along with us, we shall lose many people and only bring about a loss to our revolution.

When we formed the Red Young Guards recently, we enlisted any student who faithfully participates in organizational activities. This, I was told, made their parents happy and the students take a more active part in LSWY life and study with greater enthusiasm.

LSWY organizations should work skilfully with the young people with problematic family backgrounds and thus turn all the rising generation into strong supporters and champions of our Party.

Lastly, I would like to touch briefly on the need to improve the work system of the LSWY and the methods employed by its workers.

If the LSWY is to satisfactorily fulfil its honourable and important tasks, it must radically improve its system and methods of work.

One of the major shortcomings in the LSWY's activities at present is that it is unable to conduct its work as befitting a youth organization and is acting like a junior ruling party. In other words, it is mechanically copying the Party's methods of work.

Ever since the early days of our anti-Japanese armed struggle we have stressed that a youth organization must not

behave itself like a junior ruling party. Formerly, the organizations of the Young Communist League in the guerrilla bases had the same organizational set-up as the Party's and did all its work exactly as the Party did. So we criticized this. After liberation, we stressed more than once that the Democratic Youth League must not act like a ruling party. However, this practice has not yet been overcome.

The LSWY is not a youth party; it is a mass organization of young people from all walks of life and a peripheral organization of the Party. Therefore, the LSWY must conduct all its activities in keeping with its specific nature. In preparing a document, for example, it must make it simple and plain, because it deals with the masses.

The LSWY is also a political organization to bring up hard-core elements among young people and train the Party's reserve. Therefore, it should go among the masses and, through diverse forms and methods, organize work to raise their political and ideological level and their cultural standards.

LSWY organizations must boldly rectify shortcomings manifested in their work and decisively improve their system and methods of work to suit the character and the needs of a youth organization. In this way the LSWY will splendidly discharge the honourable mission and tasks as the reserve of the Party.

THE YOUTH MUST TAKE OVER THE REVOLUTION AND CARRY IT FORWARD

Speech Delivered at the Sixth Congress of the
League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea
June 24, 1971

Dear comrade youth delegates,
Dear foreign youth representatives,

The Sixth Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth is an event of great significance in the lives of all our young men and women and the entire people of our country. At this moment the congress is successfully carrying out its work; it enjoys the great interest and hope of our Party and our people and has the warm support and encouragement of many young friends and progressive people in foreign lands.

The Party Central Committee is very much satisfied with the smooth progress of the congress work and wishes it success.

I would like to offer my warm congratulations and thanks to the delegates of the congress and to all the LSWY members and young people of our country—the courageous young fighters who have always been true to our Party's call and are devoting themselves to the struggle for the implementation of the Party's policies.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party

of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, I also sincerely welcome foreign youth representatives who have come to our country to congratulate the congress.

Comrades,

The Korean youth movement, together with the communist movement in our country, has traversed the historic path of proud struggle, and the young people of Korea have glorious revolutionary traditions. For nearly half a century, ever since the formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union, our country's first revolutionary youth organization, Korean youth have fought valiantly for the independence of our fatherland and the freedom of the people, for the victory of the cause of communism. Our youth shed a great deal of blood in the struggles against Japanese and US imperialism, as well as against domestic reactionaries, and suffered many harsh ordeals. Under the leadership of the Communists, however, they overcame all hardships and trials and struggled staunchly along the road of revolution. With their heroic and self-sacrificing struggle, our young people set a noble example as young communist revolutionary fighters and accomplished great exploits which will shine for ever in our people's revolutionary history. During the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for national freedom and liberation, the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our country's youth movement were established.

The LSWY that sprang from the deep roots of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, inheriting its brilliant revolutionary traditions, and all the young people have given full scope to their energies and talents in the struggle to establish a new social system in our country free from exploitation and oppression and in the great work of construction to build up our fatherland into a rich and strong socialist industrial state. All the shining achievements of our people in the revolutionary struggle and work of construction are associated with the

heroic struggle and endeavours of millions of our young men and women; the great creations of socialism made in this land symbolize the immortal deeds performed by Korean youth for our homeland and people. The youth of our era should feel proud of the achievements attained through their heroic struggle and creative work.

Our young people have changed beyond recognition spiritually and morally through their fruitful struggle for revolution and construction. They are quite noble-minded now. All young people can defend the purity of Marxist-Leninist ideology and they are unanimously filled with the resolve to be endlessly loyal to the Party and the revolution. They are permeated with our Party's revolutionary ideas. As befitting the youth in a revolutionary era, our young people like struggle and work; they faithfully participate in political, organizational life, always lead frugal lives and help and lead each other forward, one for all and all for one. This is characteristic of their lofty qualities; it is the revolutionary spirit of the heroic Korean youth. Our Party and people are very happy and proud to have such exemplary young people.

We can say with great pride that we have well-trained masters who will bear the destinies of the homeland and the people on their shoulders.

Comrades,

The young people are heir to our revolutionary cause.

An advanced socialist system has been set up in our country thanks to the heroic struggle of the people and the youth. Under this system our young people are enjoying new, happy and worthwhile lives. However, the revolutionary struggle never comes to an end with the establishment of the socialist system and the building of the material and technical foundations of socialism.

Our revolutionary cause has not been completed, and we have liberated only a half of the country so far. US imperial-

ism, the inveterate enemy of our people, occupies half of our territory, and Japanese militarism with US imperialist backing has revived and is intensifying its manoeuvres to resume aggression. In south Korea under the occupation of US imperialism, the landlords, comprador capitalists and the reactionary bureaucratic clique of pro-US and pro-Japanese stooges are still entrenched and the reactionary colonial regime of fascist rule remains as before. As long as imperialism and reactionaries and their underlings remain, we cannot discontinue our revolutionary struggle.

Generations pass, but the revolution continues. Though the goals of the revolution remain unaltered, the generation has changed and the new generation that has grown up since liberation is already emerging as master of our state and society. Only when the new, rising generation takes over the revolution can it be carried forward and our sacred revolutionary cause be accomplished.

Precisely you, the youth of our age, are entrusted with the glorious task of taking the revolution over and carrying it forward until our country is completely liberated and reunified and the nationwide victory of the Korean revolution is achieved, and until imperialism is destroyed on a worldwide scale. Even after the country is reunified and the socialist revolution is won on a national scale, our young people should continue the revolution until the building of communism is completed. Furthermore, our young people have the duty to fight it out, together with the progressive youth of the world, to win victory for the cause of anti-imperialist revolution and the cause of socialism and communism throughout the world.

The young people should not be carried away by victories, but should struggle unremittingly for fresh revolutionary victories, and they should prove themselves worthy heirs to our revolution.

If the young people are to take over and carry forward

the revolution, they must, among other things, make continuous efforts to revolutionize and working-classize themselves. Although revolutionization is necessary for everyone, it is especially necessary for the younger generation who have not experienced the ordeals of revolutionary struggle.

Our youth should arm themselves firmly with Marxist-Leninist ideology, with our Party's revolutionary ideas, make a profound study of its glorious revolutionary traditions, and tirelessly learn from the lofty revolutionary spirit of their anti-Japanese revolutionary predecessors. As their lives are made happier, our young people should not forget the past when our people were exploited and oppressed and should equip themselves firmly with the revolutionary working-class consciousness. All the young people should be well aware of the aggressive nature of imperialism, particularly US imperialism and Japanese militarism, and of the exploiting nature of landlords and capitalists, should hate the enemies and fight with tenacity against imperialism and the system of exploitation.

Strengthening organizational life in the LSWY is one important way to revolutionize and working-classize young people. All the younger generation of our country spend their youth in the LSWY organization. Life in the LSWY represents the political, organizational life of the LSWY members and is an excellent school for their ideological training. Our young people should loyally participate in the organizational life of the LSWY and train themselves well politically and ideologically, so that they establish a revolutionary world outlook and thoroughly revolutionize and working-classize themselves while in the LSWY.

Thus, all our young people will become genuine revolutionary fighters for communism, boundlessly true to the revolutionary cause of the working class, and will continue battling resolutely for the final victory of our revolution.

Comrades,

Socialist construction is an important revolutionary task of the young people of today.

Our people, under the leadership of the Workers' Party, have already done a great deal of work in socialist construction. Our socialist system has been further consolidated and our country has turned into a powerful socialist industrial state. The independent socialist national economy our people have built up by working hard with the spirit of self-reliance is displaying greater strength, and the people's material well-being and cultural standard in general have markedly improved.

Our struggle has now become more powerful and fruitful and broader vistas are opening before us. We have to fight vigorously to consolidate and develop the successes achieved in socialist construction and to carry into effect the magnificent new programme of socialist construction advanced by the Fifth Congress of our Party.

The new battle for socialist construction calls for more energetic work on the part of the young people.

Young people constitute a great force on the labour front for building a new society. The Party has faith in young people's strength and talents and places great hopes in them.

Our young people must all take a more active part in the sacred struggle for the building of a socialist fatherland, rich, strong and beautiful, and give full play to their great youthful energy and wisdom in this fruitful struggle. Young people must, as in the past, take the lead in doing difficult and arduous work in the struggle for the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan, and perform even more extraordinary feats of labour in socialist construction.

The extractive industries, agriculture and construction sites of great project to transform nature provide an excellent challenge for our young people. At present the Party is direct-

ing great efforts in those branches and hopes that young people will play a more important role there. More young people must go to work at collieries, mines, in forestry, fisheries, agriculture, on construction sites of power stations and tideland reclamation, and assistance should be given to those branches in an all-inclusive mass movement.

A great new upsurge will take place in the socialist construction of our country when strong, vigorous and brave youths fight, as a shock force for socialist construction, in all branches of the national economy, giving it all their strength and wisdom.

Young people must not only bear the brunt of difficult and backbreaking work; they must also become the vanguard in carrying out the technical revolution.

Today our country has entered a new stage of technological development. The technical revolution, with its three major fields of emphasis, is one of the central tasks of socialist economic construction set forth by the Party at the present stage; it is an honourable task aimed at developing the country's productive forces to a higher plane to ensure the complete victory of socialism and emancipate all the working people from backbreaking labour.

Successful fulfilment of the tasks of the technical revolution put forward by our Party depends largely on the young people who are sensitive to the new and have a strong spirit of initiative. Our young people must devote all their wisdom and energies to successfully carrying out the glorious tasks assigned to them.

In order to be pioneers in the technical revolution young people must acquire modern science and technology.

Ours is an era of rapid scientific and technological advancement. Modern science and technology have been widely introduced and are playing an increasingly greater role in production and construction. Today, without scientific knowl-

edge and technical know-how, our national economy cannot be advanced even an inch, nor can the youth play the role of shock force and pioneer in socialist construction.

The LSWY organizations should organize a mass campaign among the young people to master science and technology, and all of them must actively endeavour to learn new techniques. The youth must, without exception, learn and learn strenuously and acquire more than one kind of technical skill, and master the technique in their respective branches of work.

Young people should play the vanguard role in popularizing new techniques and actively participate in the movement for technological innovation. There should be no conservatism and mysticism about technology among our young people. In all fields of the national economy youth must strive to oppose conservatism and mysticism which hinder technological progress, boldly create new techniques and establish new records by scrapping old technical norms and devise rational work methods and efficient machines. In this way, all the production processes will be mechanized and automated as soon as possible by the wisdom and efforts of our youth, thus freeing the working people from difficult and exhausting work.

It is important to care for and scrupulously protect the wealth already created, while increasing the wealth of the country and society. Our young people should look after all the property of the country and society with love and work hard in managing the nation's economic life.

We are building socialism in direct confrontation with the enemy in a divided country. Our people and youth should both step up socialist economic construction to the utmost and continue to make great efforts to increase the nation's defence capabilities and be fully prepared to cope with war. Defending the socialist homeland is a sacred duty of our youth. All youth should step forward and firmly defend the socialist homeland militarily and politically.

Our young people must oppose all manifestations of indolence and weariness and must always keep themselves alert and ready against the enemy's aggressive manoeuvrings. They should never be lulled into a pacifistic mood and, in particular, should strictly guard against the infiltration into our ranks of the revisionist ideological trend of warphobia. All young people must have a firm ideological determination to meet and fight the enemy bravely if he should attack us.

The young soldiers of the People's Army and the Security Forces who guard the posts of national defence should make the nation's defence lines impregnable. They should participate in combat and political training with great energy and increase their units' combat efficiency and combat readiness in every way.

Worker-Peasant Red Guards, Red Young Guards and all our young men and women, as well as People's Army soldiers, should seriously study military art, take an active part in military training and perseveringly study war experiences. Our youth, together with the entire people, should build socialism successfully, firmly defending their posts and the socialist homeland with a rifle in one hand and a hammer or a sickle in the other.

The enemy of revolution manoeuvres viciously to undermine our socialist system from within and destroy the achievements of socialist construction. Young people must keep a sharpened revolutionary vigilance at all times and places and resolutely guard against the enemy's subversion and sabotage aimed at the factories, enterprises, railways, harbours and other production facilities, cultural establishments and all the property of cooperative farms which have been built up with the sweat and blood of our people.

Comrades,

Our LSWY members and young people are confronted with a sacred task of actively supporting the south Korean

youth and students in their struggle against US imperialism and its stooges and for freedom, liberation and the reunification of the country.

The south Korean youth movement constitutes an honourable part of the Korean youth movement as a whole. The south Korean youth and students have a brilliant tradition of heroic struggle against foreign imperialist aggressors; they have developed a tireless struggle against the US and Japanese imperialists and their successive lackeys. Through their heroic struggle, they have defended our nation's honour and dignity and fully exemplified the ardent patriotism and revolutionary mettle of the Korean youth.

At this very moment, the south Korean youth and students, braving the enemy's brutal oppression and terrorism, are fighting admirably for the democratization of school and for democratic freedom and liberation. The flames of anti-imperialist, anti-fascist struggle for democratization sparked off by the south Korean youth and students have already been raging fiercely for three months this year. The struggle of the south Korean youth and students against the US and Japanese imperialists and their henchmen has a great impact on the development of the revolutionary movement in south Korea. The patriotic struggle of the south Korean youth and students is playing an important role in awakening broad sections of the south Korean masses who desire national liberation and the country's reunification and in planting the seeds of revolution in them.

Our people highly appraise the courageous struggle of the south Korean youth and students and will always remember the invaluable deeds they have performed in the noble struggle for national liberation.

In order to fulfil their sacred duty in our people's national-liberation struggle, the south Korean youth must continue to wage a vigorous anti-US, anti-Japanese, anti-puppet

struggle. The south Korean people, youth and students can attain genuine freedom and liberation only when they drive out the US imperialist aggressors and smash their stooges; they can avert the danger of a new calamity only when they frustrate the Japanese militarists' schemes to reinvade Korea.

At this moment, the south Korean people, youth and students must heighten the flames of anti-fascist struggle for democratization. To achieve the democratization of south Korean society is the most urgent task right now in the struggle of the south Korean people, youth and students against foreign imperialist aggressors and their lackeys. There can be no social progress or successful development of the youth movement as long as the people's liberties and democratic rights are trampled upon and fascist repression and despotism prevail.

The south Korean youth and students should fight more resolutely against the militarization and commercialization of their schools and for the freedom of speech, press, assembly, demonstration and association as well as the freedom of action by political parties and social organizations, and should decisively smash all of the enemy's efforts at fascist repression of the progressive youth and students and people.

In order to win their struggle the youth and students of south Korea must strengthen their ranks and unite with the broad popular masses of all social strata and, especially, must closely coordinate their movement with the struggle of the workers and peasants. Going deep among the masses of the workers and peasants, the south Korean youth and students should constantly increase their revolutionary consciousness and strengthen organizational ties with them through various forms of joint struggle. When their struggle is linked with that of the workers and peasants, it will be stronger; when the workers, peasants, youth and students and all the patriotic people of south Korea rise and fight in a body, the south Korean revolution will be crowned with a brilliant victory.

The puppet clique in the south is now seeking to prolong its power by despotic military suppression and vicious methods, but there is no doubt that it will be overthrown before long by the nationwide resistance of the student youth and broad masses of the people in south Korea just as the old Syngman Rhee puppet clique was overthrown.

The youth in the northern half of the Republic and in south Korea are the proud rising generation of Korea who will be responsible for the future of a reunified homeland. The south Korean youth should extricate themselves from the colonial rule of the US imperialists as soon as possible, and they should study as much as they desire and let their youthful wisdom and talents flower under a promising socialist system, like our young people in the northern half of the Republic.

The young people in the north must do all they can to support and encourage the just struggle of the south Korean youth. This is their sacred duty. All our LSWY members and young people must not for a moment forget the misery of the south Korean youth, and must always lead a strenuous, militant life, feeling that they are part of the same fighting ranks with the south Korean youth and strive to build up the revolutionary base in the northern half of the Republic.

The south Korean people and youth are fighting under very difficult conditions, and they still have a thorny path to follow. But the south Korean youth will overcome all hardships and expand their fighting ranks and, thus, eventually, carry out their lofty mission in our people's national-liberation struggle with credit.

The just struggle of the south Korean people and youth and students against the US and Japanese imperialists and their lackeys will surely emerge victorious with the active support of the people and youth in the northern half of the Republic and with the warm encouragement of the progressive people and youth all over the world. In south Korea the sacred

cause of national-liberation democratic revolution will be accomplished without fail.

Comrades,

The development of the revolutionary struggle of Korean youth is closely tied together with the struggle of the progressive youth all over the world for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism. In order to accomplish the cause of national liberation, our people and youth should constantly strengthen their solidarity with the progressive people and youth throughout the world, at the same time as they expand the revolutionary forces in north and south Korea. Growing solidarity with the international revolutionary forces is an important factor in driving the US imperialist aggressors out of south Korea and achieving the reunification of our country and the nationwide victory of the Korean revolution.

US imperialism is the most savage, most heinous aggressor of modern times and the chief enemy of peace, national independence and socialism.

The youth of Korea should continue to fight resolutely against the policy of aggression and war pursued by the imperialists headed by US imperialism, and should closely unite in this struggle with the progressive youth of the world. Our youth should unite with the young people of all countries who are fighting against imperialism for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism, should support their struggle and strive to win a greater international support for our people's anti-US struggle.

Today US imperialism is bent on aggression and war all over the world and, in particular, directs the spearhead of aggression to Asia. Not a day goes by which does not see the flames of war kindled by US imperialism in Asia.

Our youth, in greater unity with the fighting youths of all the Asian countries, should struggle to frustrate US imperialist aggression in Asia and to chase the aggressive forces of US im-

perialism out of the southern half of our country, Taiwan, South Viet Nam, the rest of Indochina—from all parts of Asia. In unity with all the anti-imperialist forces in Asia and the world, our Korean young people should decisively foil the ambition of Japanese militarism, regenerated under the aegis of US imperialism, to invade our country again.

This congress is being attended by many young anti-imperialist fighters of the world. This is a striking demonstration of the international solidarity of youth in the anti-imperialist struggle. You have not only warmly congratulated this congress but have also given active support to our people and young people in their struggle against US imperialist aggression and Japanese militarist reinvasion scheme and for the country's reunification. This support and encouragement means a lot to us. We are very grateful for it and express our warm thanks to you.

It is very good for the victory of the common anti-imperialist cause that the progressive people and youth of the world unite firmly and give support and encouragement to one another. More than anything else the imperialists are afraid of the peoples and youth joining forces precisely in this way. That is why they are resorting to all kinds of tricks to obstruct the international unity of the peoples and youth and to break up the anti-imperialist front. It is necessary to sharpen vigilance against and utterly defeat the plots of the imperialists to split up the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces.

Our youth are now living in a great age of revolution, an age of struggle when imperialism is falling and socialism is winning on a worldwide scale. The ranks of the peoples and youth fighting against imperialism keep growing in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and in the capitalist countries of Europe—in all parts of the world. Opposition to imperialism and support towards socialism is the irresistible trend of the times. Imperialism is on the decline and the imperialist line must

selves in an ever worsening dilemma. The general situation is developing decisively in favour of the revolutionary cause of the peoples.

Our youth, together with the progressive young people of the whole world, should hold the banner of struggle against imperialism higher and strive even more to tighten the fighting ranks of the youth opposed to imperialism. Thus, the flames of the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle will rage more fiercely in Asia and Europe, in Africa and Latin America, and in all countries, large and small—in all parts of the world.

The anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the peoples will surely triumph. Imperialism and all reactionaries will be completely destroyed by the struggle of the peoples. This is an inexorable law of historical development.

As in the past, so in the future the Korean youth must fight unflinchingly for the reunification of our country and for the final victory of the Korean revolution, for the building of a new world free from imperialism, exploitation and oppression; they must fight in unity with the youth of the socialist countries, in unity with the fighting Asian, African and Latin-American young people and in unity with all the progressive youth of the world, holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle.

Comrades,

The LSWY is the glorious revolutionary organization of Korean youth led by the Workers' Party. The triumphant advance of the communist youth movement in our country and the brilliant feats and achievements of the LSWY are all attributable to the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea. The further consolidation and development of the LSWY and the bright future of the Korean youth are inconceivable without our Party's leadership. In the future, the LSWY must be

completely loyal to the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, just as it has been in the past.

The road ahead of the LSWY and the Korean youth will be filled with glory and brilliant victories as they march vigorously forward under our Party's leadership, following the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea.

I am firmly convinced that in the future all our LSWY members and youth, as the inheritors of our revolution, will carry out their glorious revolutionary duty with honour and will reliably carry forward our revolution.

